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Herald Tribune

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Yang Shangkun, left at top, welcoming Mikhail S. Gorbachev to the Great Hall of the People as a student demonstrating outside offers ice cream to Chinese soldiers.

China Summit Leaders Call for a 'New Stage' But Rally Is Disruptive

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service
BEIJING — The Chinese and Soviet leaders called Monday for a "new stage" in their relationship as they began the first summit meeting between the two countries in 30 years, but the event was partly overshadowed by a large demonstration in the center of the capital.

In a major loss of face for the Chinese leadership, the first day's itinerary had to be repeatedly adjusted to avoid 150,000 students and spectators who took over Tiananmen Square. The demonstration was one of a series that has been held to demand broader democracy and a reduction of government corruption.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in his meeting with President Yang Shangkun, did not directly refer to the student demonstrations, but the entire day seemed to be an exotic dance in which the Chinese tried to shield Mr. Gorbachev from the protesters.

The Chinese government was forced to hold its welcoming ceremony for Mr. Gorbachev at the airport, instead of on the edge of the huge square, as planned. Officials then had to drive Mr. Gorbachev by a back road to his guest house when students blocked an

avenue that had been decorated with Soviet and Chinese flags in preparation for his motorcade.

Later, the Chinese postponed the discussions between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yang by two hours, and then changed the site of his arrival at the Great Hall of the People from the main entrance to a side door, and then to a back door.

Despite the confusion, Mr. Gorbachev seemed in good spirits.

His plane touched down at noon, and he and his wife, Raisa, stepped out to a 21-gun salute and a welcome from Mr. Yang, who attended school in Moscow and later practiced his rusty Russian on the Soviet leader. Driving around the capital, Mr. Gorbachev grinned broadly as he waved to bystanders.

The meeting and banquet with Mr. Yang, an 81-year-old veteran revolutionary whose post is largely honorary, were cordial and took as their tone the need to forget past differences and begin a new chapter in bilateral relations.

"There is no need for us to recollect the past," Mr. Yang said, quoting China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Gorbachev agreed, saying, "That is an approach that we welcome."

Still, there were some minor disagreements. The Chinese Foreign

Ministry spokesman, Jin Guihua, reported that Mr. Gorbachev had offered an apology to China in these words: "On behalf of the Soviet leadership, I express regret over what happened in the past. To a certain extent, we bear responsibility for this. Now this has come to an end."

But the Soviet spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, appeared to deny that Mr. Gorbachev had made such an apology. "The question of who is to blame and in what proportion was not raised," Mr. Gerasimov said, "and I don't think it will be raised."

Mr. Yang, in his toast at Monday night's banquet, said: "Today, the two giant neighbors, China and the Soviet Union, bidding good-bye to the past and opening up a new future, are exploring ways to establish a new type of relationship."

Mr. Yang also said that China would pursue "an independent foreign policy," an apparent reminder that China had no interest in the role that it played in the 1950s as a subservient member of a Soviet alliance.

Mr. Gorbachev made a similar point, apparently to reassure the United States, by declaring that "the improvement of Soviet-Chinese

See SUMMIT, Page 4

The Great Gorbachev Smuggle

Soviet Leader Whisked in Back Door to Duck Students

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — Mikhail S. Gorbachev was practically smuggled Monday past tens of thousands of demonstrators into a back entrance of the Great Hall of the People for what was planned as a solemn ceremony marking the renewal of Chinese-Soviet relations.

The setting for many great occasions in modern Chinese history, including former President Richard Nixon's landmark visit in 1972, the hall was besieged on two of its four sides by young protesters calling for greater democracy.

Reporters were first told that Mr. Gorbachev would be arriving at the main east gate, facing Tiananmen Square, then at the north gate and finally at the south gate. The Soviet leader's 30-car motorcade eventually ended up at a little-used entrance at the west side of the hall, farthest away from the square taken over by student hunger strikers and their supporters.

Two Chinese soldiers saluted raggedly as Mr. Gorbachev's black Zil limousine, flying the red flags of China and the Soviet Union, swept past a pile of building rubble into a secluded inner courtyard.

Watching this scene were half a dozen Western journalists who had wandered around the back of the huge hall, as well as an unhappy Soviet security man who said he had no idea what was meant to be going on. Pointing to a Chinese colleague, he said, "Ask him, we don't know anything." But the colleague seemed equally perplexed.

Because the avenue leading directly to the legislature building

had been taken over by demonstrators, the Gorbachev motorcade was obliged to detour through side streets to reach it.

Mr. Gorbachev's manner of arrival at the hall seemed almost a metaphor for what may go down as one of the most extraordinary days in the 70-year history of communism. It seemed at times that the center of Beijing had been taken over by tens of thousands of marching, chanting protesters, leaving the government in a state of near-paralysis.

Whatever the outcome of the latest confrontation between the Chinese government and the students, Monday's events will be remembered as a graphic example of the difficulties faced by Communist proponents of change. The disturbance

See BEIJING, Page 4

Peronists to Resume Power After 13-Year Hiatus

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES — Led by Carlos Saul Menem, the man widely proclaimed as the political heir of Juan D. Peron, the Peronist movement has swept to an overwhelming victory in presidential and congressional elections in Argentina.

The election will bring the Peronists back to power for the first time in Argentina since the 1976 military coup that removed Peron's third wife, Isabel, from the presidency.

With their triumph almost total throughout the country, the Peronists were considered likely to take control of both houses of Congress.

Mr. Menem, like Peron, received strong backing from labor unions, and in his victory speech he vowed to "put an end to this Argentina where those who do nothing live well while those who work every day of the year live badly."

Mr. Menem's chief rival, Eduardo Angeloz, of the governing Radical Civic Union, conceded his loss Sunday night, saying that Mr. Menem, "in exemplary elections, achieved a broad victory." He congratulated the winner "personally and emotionally."

Mr. Menem said he had "defeated an adversary but recovered a friend." He and Mr. Angeloz were law school classmates more than 35 years ago.

Mr. Menem got 47.2 percent of the vote compared with 37 percent for Mr. Angeloz, and an estimated 309 of the 600 presidential electors, eight more than necessary for election.

With six candidates from smaller parties running for president as well as the two principal contenders, a major concern before the election had been whether the man finishing first would receive the outright majority needed.

There is an unusually long period between election and inauguration of the president under the Argentine Constitution.

President Raúl Alfonsín is not scheduled to end his six-year term until Dec. 10, and Mr. Menem discounted reports that he would press him to step aside early.

[Mr. Menem said Monday he would not press to take office ahead of schedule, but his advisers worry about how bad the economic crisis will become by inauguration day. The Associated Press reported from Buenos Aires.

"We're respectful of the law" on timing, Mr. Menem said. He said he would address the nation within

See VOTE, Page 4

Klosk

9 Britons Die In Kenya Crash

LONDON (UPI) — Nine men have been killed in a helicopter crash, the Royal Navy's worst-ever peacetime air disaster, the Defense Ministry said Monday.

A helicopter from the frigate Brilliant crashed Sunday 29 kilometers (18 miles) north of Mombasa on Kenya's eastern coast, a ministry spokesman said.



The U.S. interior secretary, Manuel Lujan Jr., has a reputation as the Bush cabinet's weak link. Page 3.

General News

An H-bomb in waters off Japan has dissolved harmlessly, a U.S. report says. Page 4.

Japan's Trade Politics: Bad Connections

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — At the core of the bitter U.S. dispute with Japan over access to the Japanese telecommunications market lies a trade barrier that has a seemingly trivial result: An American-made car telephone that works perfectly in Osaka becomes nearly useless as one drives toward Tokyo.

The technological oddity, the result of a division two years ago that gave American-made cellular telephones an edge in Japan's second city but made them practically unusable in the capital, speaks volumes about how Japan is playing trade politics these days.

It also shows how trade disputes that may seem over, as this one did in 1987, can drag on.

Two weeks ago, the United States threatened to impose a variety of harsh trade sanctions against Japan at the end of May unless American companies, specifically Motorola Inc. — maker of the phone that works in Osaka — can begin offering cellular services in Tokyo.

To the Americans, Motorola's exclusion is an example of Japanese bureaucratic pettiness, another case in which Japan has made a show of allowing American competitors into the country while keeping them out of the most lucrative markets.

A growing number of Japanese officials agree and say the problem is the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, an agency that seems unable to shake provincial habits as it moves into international politics.

"This is one of the biggest symbolic issues between the two governments, and we have to solve it immediately," said Takeshi Iwayama, who heads the American division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which has been battling the posts ministry, a longtime rival, on the issue.

But others in Japan, from communications executives to officials at the posts ministry itself, see the dispute as a result of American arrogance and impatience.

They say Motorola is unwilling to modify its products to satisfy Japanese technical standards or to wait until the next generation of phones bridges the differences between those standards and Motorola's. And the United States, some Japanese officials contend, is letting a single company dictate its telecommunications policy.

The argument comes as the number of cellular telephones in Japan has reached a quarter of a million. In a country that yearns for status symbols, nothing beats a car phone.

On a sunny day, young business executives routinely make deals in their Mercedes convertibles, with the tops down, usually idling in endless traffic. And car phones are a must for the high-ranking politicians who ride around Tokyo in small black limousines.

There were only 60,000 car phones in Japan two years ago; within 10 years that number is expected to hit 4.6 million.

But roughly 60 percent of the calling traffic takes place in the thin 175-mile (282-kilometer) corridor from Tokyo to Nagoya, a swath that takes in a huge portion of Japan's industrial, financial, political and technological heartland. Not surprisingly, the current trade struggle is over who has the right to operate cellular service in that area.

The argument dates to the mid-1980s, when Motorola first attempted to enter the cellular market here. The company quickly ran into a large technical barrier.

Motorola's telephones operate on a communications standard that is used throughout the United States, Europe and Canada. But it is incompatible with the system long ago settled on by Japan. That system, like every telecommunications standard here, was established by the Japanese government.

Mr. Ford and two fellow opposition candidates were attacked Wednesday by pipe-wielding men after taking part in a rally demanding that the government recognize what the opposition says was its victory in the May 7 elections.

Mr. Davis said he could not reveal details of the evidence and added that he did not know why Mr. Ford was targeted. He said that Mr. Ford's bodyguards, one of whom died in the attack, saved the candidate's life.

Mr. Ford received cuts on his head and shoulder.

Mr. Davis left later Monday for Howard Air Base to depart the country. He was recalled by Mr. Bush last week after the beating of the opposition candidates.

The Panamanian government

U.S. Envoy Accuses Noriega

annulled the election results Wednesday, causing sharp protests by several foreign governments and an announcement by President Bush that he was sending about 2,000 additional combat troops to protect U.S. interests in Panama.

Unofficial exit polls indicated that the opposition candidate Guillermo Endara was leading Carlos Duque, the candidate picked by General Noriega, by a 3-to-1 margin when counting was stopped.

Mr. Endara, who suffered scalp wounds Wednesday when he was clubbed by militiamen, probably will be released from the hospital Tuesday, a hospital medical bulletin said.

■ Mexico Withdraws Envoy
Mexico, in a rare attack on a Latin neighbor, has expressed "profound consternation" over Panama's election crisis and recalled its ambassador, Reuters reported Monday from Mexico City.

"It is lamentable that the Panamanian situation has been aggravated by the personal attitude of General Noriega," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

■ Most U.S. Troops in Place
Most of the U.S. troops ordered to Panama by Mr. Bush have arrived, and about 1,400 dependents living there have moved into military bases. The Associated Press quoted a Pentagon spokesman as saying Monday.

Major Kathy Wood said 890 soldiers of the 7th Light Infantry Division and 165 marines of the 2d Marine Expeditionary Force were in place. In addition, 726 soldiers being airlifted from the 5th Infantry Division at Fort Polk, Louisiana, will be in place by Tuesday.

Bush Refuses the Role Of Typecast President

Wary Gambler Hard to Pigeonhole

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service
LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Last weekend offered reminders of a central fact about George Bush: He is not easy to pigeonhole.

Just when he seems resolutely cautious, he takes risks; just when he seems reliably mundane, he flashes irony. If he appears firm in his decisions, he can grow defensive; if he appears set to play the hare, he can revert to being the tortoise.

So, just when it seemed that the image of his presidency would always be as soft as the one limned on the cover of Life magazine this month — in a photo of Barbara Bush with her dog, Millie, and his litter of pups — the president bowed onto the world stage, first challenging Mikhail S. Gorbachev to earn Western respect and then promoting the idea of a coup in Panama.

Aboard Air Force One on Saturday, between university commencement speeches, Mr. Bush suggested that Panamanians should overthrow General Manuel Antonio Noriega and his "Doberman thugs."

Stunned reporters pressed to make sure they had not misunderstood, given a chance to retract the implied incitement to violence, the president said: "I think I've phrased it just about the way I feel."

Knowing he could not return to the days when "the imperialistic gringos of the north," as he put it, could throw their muscle around in Latin America, he decided instead to flash a green light for Panamanian military forces to rebel against their general's "thuggery."

He did so almost breezily. "He's one man," Mr. Bush said of the general, "and they have a well-trained force."

Later, at a fund-raising dinner for Senator Mitch McConnell

See BUSH, Page 4

Mean Streets: U.S. TV Stakes Out Two Soviet Cities

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The crime scene could not have been any more graphic unless the U.S. camera crews roaming the underside of Soviet life had come upon some modern-day Raskolnikov with a smoking Saturday-night special yearning to confess.

With the corpse not yet cold and the camera in tight closeup, the perpetrator, no Raskolnikov, suddenly began weeping and changed her story to the suspicious police detective, admitting to pushing her husband down the staircase to his death.

"It was good stuff," Malcolm Barbour, the visiting producer of the voyeuristic U.S. television show "Cops," said later. He spoke as a connoisseur, grateful for the slice-of-death visuals, the brotherly cooperation of the Soviet police, the reliably universal quality of humanity's tenderloin.

Mr. Barbour, the creator of "Cops," said he was shocked that he was so easily permitted to come to the quintessential police state to do some cinema verité prowling with working cops. The key may have been his explanation to the authorities of the "POV" — the point of view that is plainly pro-police. "No grays in this show," he said, "only black and white."

"First thing we do when we hook up with a new police force is look for real-life Starkey and Hutch teams," Mr. Barbour said midway through a two-week stakeout with Moscow and Leningrad police forces in which six camera crews have been on 24-hour alert for graphic felonies.

Here, Starkey and Hutch, the fictitious television cop tandem, turned out to be Sergei and Yuri working the night shift out of Leningrad Central. They proved to be two wild and crazy enough guys in the life-imitates-art manner that has made "Cops" the most popular show on the quasi-tabloid Fox Network.

The Soviet police have been a bit too polite for any of that "Freeze, sucker!" arrest-making dialogue that blurs the line between fiction and reality on the U.S. program. But otherwise there have been honest chase scenes involving some of the ubiquitous Soviet drunks and violence more by blade and club than by handgun.

"I've been pleasantly surprised — or should I say sadly reassured! — that the reality is the same as our expectations," Mr. Barbour said. He estimated that the show,

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Crossword

The Dollar in New York

Doll	1.9385
Pound	1.841
Yen	137.178
FF	6.5495

Up 24.19

Moscow Missile Threat Angers U.S. and European Officials

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. and European officials reacted vehemently Monday to a Soviet threat to contravene provisions of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, said Saturday in Bonn that the Soviet Union might not destroy some of the medium-range missiles scheduled for destruction under the INF Treaty unless NATO abandoned plans to modernize U.S. short-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"If the Soviet Union violated that agreement, it would destroy any prospect of the United States signing another arms-control treaty in our lifetimes," a senior policy-maker in London said.

in our lifetimes," a senior policy-maker in London said.

"We think Shevardnadze's remarks are an outlandish statement," a State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said Monday as reported by Reuters from Washington. "One day the Soviets announce small unilateral reductions," he said, "the next day they're talking about breaking recently concluded treaties."

"This is clearly not a welcome development," he continued. "I would hope the Soviets think long and hard before they did something like this."

Mr. Shevardnadze said that if NATO agreed to replace Lance missiles with new weapons in West Germany, "it would then make no sense to destroy the SS-23 missiles."

sense to destroy the SS-23 missiles."

"Either the destruction of the SS-23s would be stopped," he said, "or we would be forced to develop a new system."

Fred C. Ikle, who was a senior Pentagon official in the Reagan administration, said, "In effect, the Soviets propose to violate an existing agreement unless we reward them with a fresh concession."

Summing up the views of Western officials, who declined to be named, François Heisbourg said: "It's ill-considered Soviet bluster, of the old style, or else a flagrant failure to understand how the West responds."

Mr. Heisbourg, head of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, said that the Soviet pressure "may soften up the West Germans but it will be counterproductive for serious arms-control."

The United States "had a chance to set the record straight in Moscow, and apparently did not use it effectively," said Mr. Heisbourg, referring to reports that Soviet officials told Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d in Moscow last week that they considered that the INF Treaty prohibited NATO nuclear modernization in Europe.

A West German official conceded that opinion in his country could be receptive to what appears to be a Soviet carrot-and-stick approach in offering a unilateral reduction of 500 Soviet short-range warheads while threatening to renege on commitments concerning more powerful and accurate missiles.

The deepest recent controversy over a possible treaty violation, U.S. officials said, centers on the oversized Krasnoyarsk radar in Siberia, declared by the Reagan administration to be in violation of provisions of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

According to reports during the week, Soviet officials reportedly also told Mr. Baker that the radar was "a mistake," apparently a tacit admission that it was a treaty violation.

The Soviet Union has offered to dismantle it provided the United States agrees to abide by what it called "the narrow interpretation"

of the ABM Treaty, which Reagan administration officials said would impede research on space-based defenses.

U.S. officials have maintained that the INF Treaty left NATO free to deploy nuclear arms not specifically barred in the treaty, which eliminated ground-based missiles with ranges between 500 kilometers (310 miles) and 5,500 kilometers (3,400 miles).

George P. Shultz, then secretary of state, told Congress last year during ratification hearings that the Soviet SS-23 — a modern missile that was in service until the mid-1980s — was specifically listed for elimination by mid-1990.

Hungary Appeals Against Romania

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungary appealed to the international community on Monday to support six former prominent Romanians who criticized President Nicolae Ceausescu for violating human rights.

The six, including the former Romanian foreign minister Corneliu Manescu, also accused the Romanian president in a letter in March of ignoring the constitutional rights of citizens and of mismanaging the economy.

The former Hungarian foreign minister Janos Peter said last month that Mr. Manescu was under house arrest and his life in danger. It was not clear whether the other five were also under house arrest. Hungary and Romania are on bad terms over Romania's treatment of two million ethnic Hungarians, most of them living in the former Hungarian territory of Transylvania.

Papandreou Concedes Scandals Hint

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou conceded in an interview published Monday that a financial scandal and his affair with a former flight attendant had hurt his popularity.

Mr. Papandreou, 70, told the daily Ta Nea that his open relationship with Dimitra Liani, 35, and the scandal involving the banker George Kookotas "were two factors that were considered to be negative" for his governing party. Mr. Kookotas, who fled Greece in November after being indicted on fraud, forgery and embezzlement charges and who is now in U.S. jail, has accused Mr. Papandreou and other socialist officials of receiving millions of dollars in payoffs.

"My decision was to be honest to the Greek people," Mr. Papandreou said of both scandals, adding that he was still confident of victory in the general elections next month. He added: "I judged it right to say, this is who I am. This is my relationship. I owe my life to Dimitra." In March, months after he began appearing in public with Miss Liani, Mr. Papandreou filed for divorce from his American-born wife, Margaret.

Takeshita May Attend Paris Summit

TOKYO (Reuters) — There is increasing speculation here that Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will stay in office if his governing party fails to find a suitable successor.

Mr. Takeshita said April 25 that he would step down because of his links to the Recruit influence-peddling affair. Government officials said Monday, however, that they had made contingency plans for him to attend the July 14-16 Paris summit meeting of industrialized nations. "Takeshita could drag on until after the summit," said a senior official involved in making the summit meeting arrangements.

Professor Rei Shiraori of Tokai University, a private university in Tokyo, said he believed that Mr. Takeshita would remain until his term as leader of the Liberal Democratic Party ends. "The biggest possibility is that Takeshita will continue until Oct. 30 because nobody else can be found to succeed him before then," Mr. Shiraori said.

Saudi-Iranian Relations Worsen

RIYADH (AP) — The already strained relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran appeared to worsen Monday, when Iran rejected an invitation to a Saudi-hosted meeting of Islamic affairs ministers, diplomats reported.

The rejection comes amid a renewed war of words over the Iranian quota for July's annual Hajj, when Muslim pilgrims converge on Islam's holiest shrines, at Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. Through third countries, Iran had been lobbying for a larger contingent.

In April 1988, Saudi Arabia broke diplomatic ties, primarily citing demonstrations by Iranian pilgrims during the 1987 Hajj season, when clashes with the Saudi police left 402 people dead.

Syria Withdraws Its Ban on Egypt

CAIRO (WP) — President Hafez Assad of Syria has formally withdrawn his long-standing objection to Egypt's retaking a formal seat among the leaders of the Arab world.

Mr. Assad, in a statement, agreed to the participation of Egypt in the Arab League. This would end a decade of the partial isolation of Egypt following its signing of the Camp David peace accord with Israel in 1978. The Syrian action had been expected, following decisions by most other Arab states since 1987 to re-establish relations with Cairo. The announcement cleared the way for President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to attend a two-day meeting of Arab League heads of state, scheduled to begin May 22 in Casablanca, Morocco.

Brazilian Rightists Nominate Maluf

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Paulo Maluf, a 1985 presidential candidate, has been nominated to represent Brazil's rightist Social Democratic Party in the Nov. 15 presidential election.

The Social Democrats, now a fringe party, were the military government's ruling party in 1985 when Tancredino Neves beat Mr. Maluf in a military-ordered indirect electoral college vote. President-elect Neves died before he could take office and was succeeded by the vice president-elect, José Sarney.

Numerous high-ranking Social Democrats had threatened to leave the party if Mr. Maluf was nominated. His presidential nomination in 1984 forced Mr. Sarney to leave the Social Democrats, switching parties to become the running mate of Mr. Neves. The November election will mark the first balloting for president since 1960.

American Sailor Slain in Philippines

MANILA (NYT) — A retired American ship captain and his Filipino wife were killed by unknown gunmen Friday night in the central Philippine island of Iloilo, the Philippine news agency reported Monday.

Investigators could not yet determine the motive of the killing. Joberd Ivan, 58, of California, and his wife, Jasmin, 35, were shot at their home in the small seaside town of Banate where they had lived for the last 12 years, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, said Monday that the headquarters of the Joint U.S. Military Assistant Group in suburban Manila would be moved to a safer place near the U.S. Embassy. Last month, Communist assassins killed Colonel James Rowe, a top official of the group, while he was on his way to work.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The city of Palermo, Sicily, has formed a special police squad to help visitors who fall victim to pickpockets and other street criminals. Members speak English and at least one other foreign language. (NYT)

Bernadine has put a limit on the number of cruise ships calling at its major ports, including St. George's and Hamilton, and it is ending island's business districts and its beaches by reducing the number of visitors arriving by ship to 120,000 next year, a drop of 15,000 from this year and 38,000 from last year. (NYT)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	F		HIGH	LOW	F
Amsterdam	18	14	57	Beijing	22	17	72
Antwerp	18	14	57	Bombay	32	27	90
Berlin	18	14	57	Calcutta	32	27	90
Bombay	32	27	90	Chengdu	22	17	72
Buenos Aires	22	17	72	Hong Kong	22	17	72
Calcutta	32	27	90	London	18	14	57
Chengdu	22	17	72	New Delhi	32	27	90
Hong Kong	22	17	72	Shanghai	22	17	72
London	18	14	57	Singapore	32	27	90
New Delhi	32	27	90	Tokyo	22	17	72
Shanghai	22	17	72				
Singapore	32	27	90				
Tokyo	22	17	72				
AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	F		HIGH	LOW	F
Algiers	22	17	72	Buenos Aires	18	14	57
Cairo	22	17	72	Caracas	22	17	72
Geneva	18	14	57	Guatemala	22	17	72
Havana	22	17	72	La Paz	18	14	57
London	18	14	57	Managua	22	17	72
Los Angeles	22	17	72	Medan	22	17	72
Madrid	18	14	57	Montevideo	18	14	57
Moscow	18	14	57	Quito	18	14	57
Mumbai	32	27	90	Santiago	18	14	57
New York	22	17	72	Sao Paulo	18	14	57
Paris	18	14	57	Shanghai	22	17	72
Perth	18	14	57	Singapore	32	27	90
Prague	18	14	57	Tokyo	22	17	72
Stockholm	18	14	57				
Sydney	18	14	57				
Taipei	22	17	72				
Tientsin	22	17	72				
Yokohama	22	17	72				
MIDDLE EAST				OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW	F		HIGH	LOW	F
Abuja	22	17	72	Auckland	18	14	57
Aden	22	17	72	Brisbane	18	14	57
Algiers	22	17	72	Canberra	18	14	57
Amman	22	17	72	Darwin	18	14	57
Ankara	22	17	72	Hobart	18	14	57
Antwerp	18	14	57	London	18	14	57
Bahia	22	17	72	Los Angeles	22	17	72
Bangkok	32	27	90	Madrid	18	14	57
Bombay	32	27	90	Moscow	18	14	57
Buenos Aires	18	14	57	Mumbai	32	27	90
Calcutta	32	27	90	New York	22	17	72
Chengdu	22	17	72	Paris	18	14	57
Hong Kong	22	17	72	Perth	18	14	57
London	18	14	57	Prague	18	14	57
New Delhi	32	27	90	Stockholm	18	14	57
Shanghai	22	17	72	Sydney	18	14	57
Singapore	32	27	90	Taipei	22	17	72
Tokyo	22	17	72	Tientsin	22	17	72
				Yokohama	22	17	72

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHAMBER: Smooth, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 18-19 (43-66); NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 22-23 (72-73); PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); LONDON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); AUCKLAND: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); HONOLULU: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); MANILA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); JAKARTA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); BANGKOK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); BEIJING: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); SEOUL: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); KUALA LUMPUR: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); JAKARTA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); BANGKOK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); BEIJING: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); SEOUL: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-19 (64-66); 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Is Against Romania

Hungary appealed to the European Court of Human Rights to force Romania to release the imprisoned president of the Romanian Republic, Ion Iliescu, and to allow the return of citizens and of the Romanian foreign minister, Andrei Gheorghe, who was arrested and held in Romania under house arrest.

ices Scandals

Minister Andrei Gheorghe, who was arrested and held in Romania under house arrest, is also under house arrest. He is also under house arrest. He is also under house arrest.

tend Paris Summit

Increasing speculation in the French press that the summit in Paris will be a failure. The summit is expected to be a failure. The summit is expected to be a failure.

ations Worsen

Relations between the two countries are worsening. The relations are worsening. The relations are worsening.

is Ban on Egypt

The ban on Egypt is a result of the Egyptian government's actions. The ban is a result of the Egyptian government's actions. The ban is a result of the Egyptian government's actions.

Nominate Mafu

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UPDATE

The update on the situation is a result of the latest developments. The update is a result of the latest developments. The update is a result of the latest developments.

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The International Herald Tribune is a leading source of news and information. The IHT is a leading source of news and information. The IHT is a leading source of news and information.

Wright's 'Done,'
Colleagues Say

By Michael Oreskes

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jim Wright's Democratic colleagues now readily concede that he is in desperate trouble and that his fate may be settled in a month or so, when the ethics committee rules on the speaker's efforts to dismiss major charges against him.

He must succeed there, said Representative Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey, a member of the ethics committee, before political repair work with an uncertain future can even begin.

No longer does anyone from Mr. Wright's camp minimize his problems. "The longer he hangs out there, the more his political situation deteriorates," said Representative Charles Wilson of Texas, an outspoken Wright loyalist.

And there is a widespread view in the House that Mr. Wright cannot survive as speaker, a view expressed by members who insist on anonymity.

"Everyone knows the speaker's door is closed," a Democratic member said. "It's over," said a Democrat from a different region. "It's just: How is it over?"

A third Democrat said that "if you look into the hearts" of all Mr. Wright's colleagues, most would favor his stepping down.

This widespread view rests on two basic points:

First, the expectation that the ethics committee will reject, within a few weeks, Mr. Wright's motion to dismiss both of the major charges against him and ultimately will recommend action against him for violating House rules.

Second, Mr. Wright's political problems have become far greater than the sum of the ethics committee's present case against him.

Other allegations are still being investigated by the ethics committee, the Justice Department is waiting to review the case, and the resignation of Mr. Wright's top legislative aide, John P. Mack, after reports about an assault he committed as a young man, was a personal and political blow for the speaker when he could ill afford it.

Mr. Wright, considered a highly effective speaker in his first two years, 1987 and 1988, has said in recent weeks that he would relinquish his post if he could no longer be effective. With equal vigor, he insists he has done nothing wrong.

But the Washington establishment is writing him off as if a guilty finding from the House were only a technical formality. The White House still adheres rigorously to protocol. Its chief of staff, John H. Sununu, has ordered the staff not to say anything negative about Mr. Wright or to get embroiled in any way in his crisis.

But subtle changes are taking place, say experienced political and legislative hands. They liken the treatment Mr. Wright receives now to the greeting someone gets from friends and colleagues after learning he is terminally ill.

Mr. Wright is resting most of his defense on the motion to have the two central charges dismissed on the ground that, even if he did everything he is accused of doing, he broke no House rules.

The motion makes two key arguments. First, that George A. Mallick, a Fort Worth developer and business partner of Mr. Wright's, had no direct interest in legislation, as the committee charged.

If the committee reversed itself on this point, then the financial benefits Mr. Wright and his wife, Betty, received from their relationship with Mr. Mallick would no longer be improper, though there would still be questions of whether they were properly reported.

Second, that Mr. Wright was justified under House rules in selling in bulk a book he wrote and reporting the earnings as royalties, which are not restricted by House limits on outside earnings. The committee has charged that these sales were a scheme to evade the limits on earnings from outside appearances.

The committee's ruling on that motion probably will foreshadow its ruling on the entire case. Mr. Wright's supporters acknowledge, because the facts in Mr. Wright's case are not much in dispute —



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with the exception of whether Mrs. Wright earned her salary while working for Mr. Mallick. If the committee should accept Mr. Wright's arguments in full, the case against him would essentially collapse. But few of his colleagues say they expect such a reversal.

Mr. Wright has done himself no good, his colleagues say, by attacking the ethics committee and its special counsel, Richard J. Phelan.

The political damage could be measured on a separate front that underlined the fact that this is a dry, antisepic legal matter. On Thursday, Mr. Wright accepted the resignation of Mr. Mack, an ex-convict he hired out of prison in 1975.

Alaska Economy Fares
Better Than Expected
After the Oil Disaster

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — In late March, as oil from America's worst tanker spill poured from a grounded ship into the blue-gray waters of Prince William Sound, fears of an economic and environmental disaster spread quickly through the state of Alaska and the U.S. environmental community.

At U.S. officials in Anchorage, Alaska, prepared to open the first full-scale investigative hearing Tuesday on the cause of the spill, its immediate economic impact appeared far less serious than feared. Fishermen in some areas are preparing for what are expected to be good harvests of clean fish.

The overall environmental impact, however, still seems at worst devastating and at best uncertain. Otters and seabirds are dying by the thousands, seals and sea lions are threatened at the vulnerable moment of birth and only migratory birds appear to be escaping.

But fishing prospects in the sound appear so encouraging at the moment that industry leaders say they are worried far more about equipment and manpower shortages than about oily fish.

Fish-processing plants cannot match the \$17 an hour that Exxon Corp. is paying oil clean-up workers, and many fishing boats remain under contract to Exxon to help the effort. Many fishermen say they will have to scramble if they want to bring in a full harvest.

The waters affected by the spill of 10.9 million gallons represent only one of 15 approved fishing grounds in Alaska, and even the sound still has many uncontaminated areas.

The quality of the fish has proved encouraging. State authorities agreed to open the 24-hour halibut fishing period everywhere except between Adognak and Kodiak islands Monday after test catches found halibut free of oil.

The Anchorage hearings on the March 24 grounding of the tanker Exxon Valdez will last several days. The National Transportation Safety Board plans to hear testimony from several officials and some of the tanker's crew.

Although scientists remain uncertain how the unusually cold waters will affect the natural cleansing process, complex wildlife and food chains in other parts of the world seem to have taken about a decade to recover after major oil spills.

Last week, biologists studying the seas and beaches of south-central Alaska said they found little encouraging news. As of Tuesday, animal rescue and clean-up work-

ers had recovered 11,640 dead birds and 607 dead sea otters. Carcasses and other debris are so numerous that storage space is scarce.

Yet, species in the affected region do not seem threatened with extinction — an estimated 30,000 sea otters, for instance, live there. Animal rescue teams have kept 122 otters alive and released a similar number of cleaned birds. But there is little self-congratulation.

"Nobody has been talking about this being a massively successful save-the-animals effort," said Bruce Batten, a spokesman for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska regional office.

Naturalists warn of harm to seals and sea lions that usually give birth this month on the beaches of the Kenai Peninsula. Emulsified oil there, according to a recent visitor, is now a foot (30 centimeters) thick.

Quake Hits Western Greece

The Associated Press

PATRAS, Greece — An earthquake registering 5.0 on the Richter scale rumbled through western Greece on Monday but caused little damage and no injuries, police said.

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Interior Secretary: Reputedly the Bush Cabinet's Weak Link

By Cass Peterson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After three months in office, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. has forged the unenviable position of weakest link in the Bush cabinet. He is being criticized by friend and foe for failing to set clear policy directions at a department that came to symbolize the ideological excesses of the Reagan administration.

Still largely staffed by Reagan holdovers, who will remain until their replacements are confirmed and sworn in, the Interior Department continues to pursue the development policies of the previous administration.

But officials complain that the department's efforts are mostly reactive, directed by subordinates to former Secretary Donald P. Hodel and carried out in a leadership vacuum that Mr. Lujan and a handful of aides have yet to fill.

"It's like there is nobody here," an official said.

In a recent interview, Mr. Lujan acknowledged that he had mapped no new roads for the department. "It's a question of attitude," he said. "The department feels the attitude of a kinder, gentler nation. We have to take care of things — the land, all of those things — and get along with each other better."

Three times during the Reagan administration, Mr. Lujan was mentioned as a leading candidate for the job of overseeing more than 300 million acres (121 million hectares) of federal land and guarding the nation's natural resources. Three times he lost out to candidates with better credentials or better connections.

When President George Bush finally chose him for the job in December, the 20-year House veteran from New Mexico had given up his congressional seat and had all but packed his bags for home.

Booyed by Mr. Bush's vow to be an "environmental president," conservationists initially welcomed the appointment of Mr. Lujan, a genial, kindly man with a predilection for compromise and years of experience as a senior Republican on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. But in recent weeks, even his allies have been startled at his seeming inability to grasp the basic facts of the department's business.

At a recent session with reporters, Mr. Lujan insisted incorrectly that the government received royalty payments from minerals on federal land that had been sold to claim-holders under a 127-year-old law.

Told of the error, he responded: "We don't get any money? I didn't know what I was talking about." The land sales have been a heated controversy at the Interior Department for years. Some of the claims are in New Mexico.

In New Orleans for a meeting of the Petroleum Club, Mr. Lujan stunned his audience by confessing that he initially thought Louisiana could solve its critical coastal erosion problem by strewing the shoreline with rocks. "Someone explained to me that was not possible," he said.

At an early session with conservation groups, Mr. Lujan created a stir when he referred to the Bureau of Land Management's millions of acres as "a place with a lot of grass for cows" and indicated that he favored opening national parks to grazing.

In the interview last week, Mr. Lujan said he thought that Alaska, rather than the federal government, should have been given the lead role in regulating oil development and transportation in the state, because "they have the most to lose."

Asked whether the same should apply to California, which is bitterly fighting the Interior Department's efforts to expand offshore drilling, Mr. Lujan paused before responding: "Well, I walked into that one, didn't I?"

The gaffes have led some conservationists and industry representatives to conclude that Mr. Lujan has not been adequately briefed on the controversies that surround his department. But his performance is already causing some political pain to the White House at a time when the oil spill in Alaska and a furor over U.S. policies on global warming have thrust environmental issues into the spotlight.

His allies contend that it is too soon to judge Mr. Lujan's performance. "I don't have any concern about his capabilities, but he has to have key people in key places," said a former New Mexico governor, Jerry Apodaca, a Democrat.

In Congress, Mr. Lujan was known as a low-key legislator, capable of staying on good terms with both sides in the often fractious

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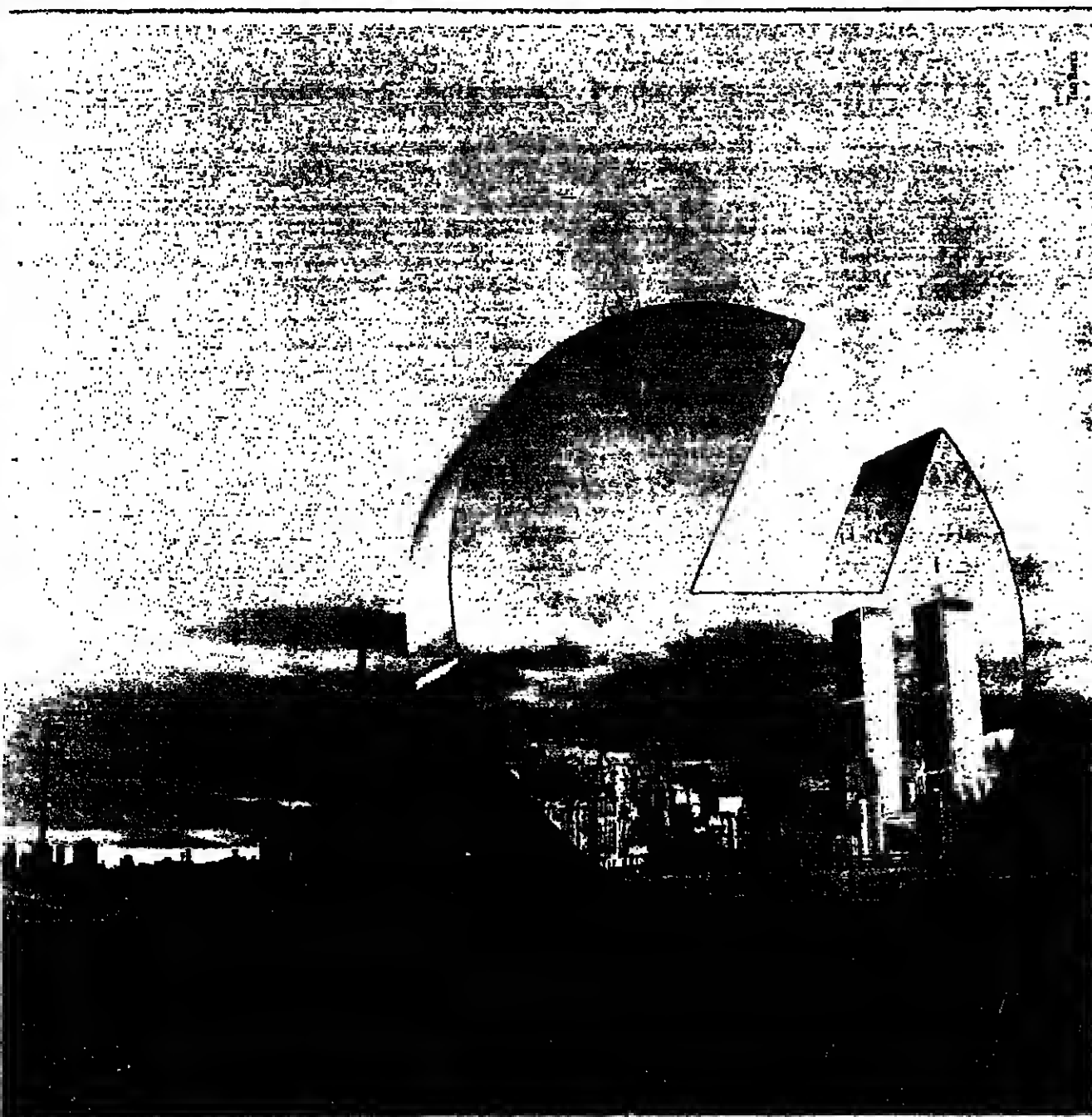
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Manhattan, view from New Jersey

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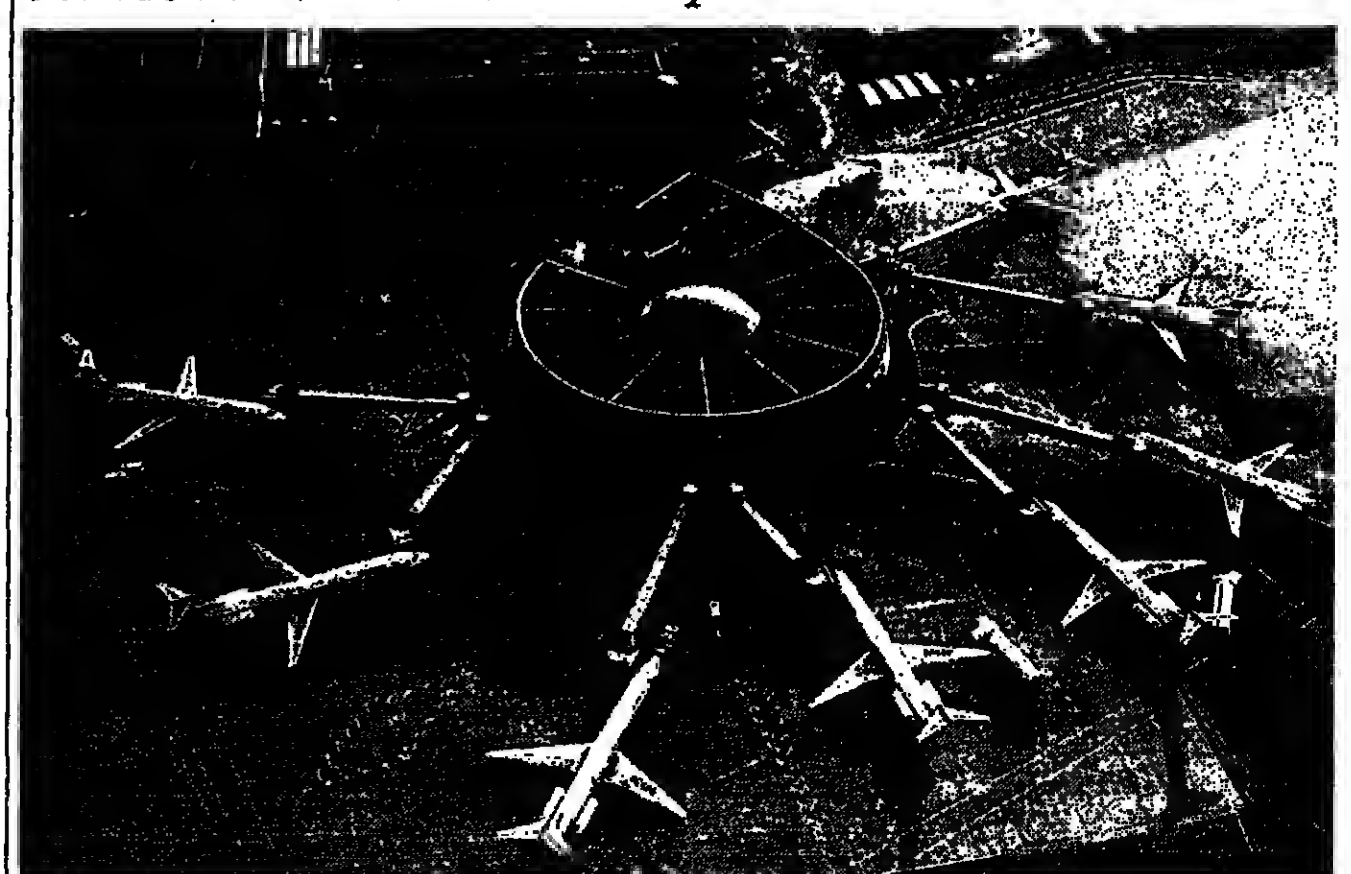
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Yes, Support HDTV

Washington is riveted on high-definition television, a development that displays sharper pictures on wider screens. The American electronics industry wants \$1.35 billion of government money to help it compete, belatedly, against Japanese and European companies. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher says the industry cannot rely on "Uncle Sugar," but he nonetheless offers a surprising sweetener: a proposal to relax the antitrust laws so as to allow co-production of equipment.

That would surely be in the interest of electronics firms, greatly reducing their individual risk. But why is favoring some private industries in the public interest? Why should government get involved in HDTV at all?

A lesser reason is that HDTV may be a sizeable market. Further, the shift in television technology offers an opening for new companies, and in particular for American companies to seize back part of the consumer electronics market they have ceded in Japan.

But there is a much stronger reason than market size for government to support this particular industry: It may well be pivotal to others. HDTV sets, containing many computer chips, will constitute a large domestic market for the American semiconductor industry, which already has a smaller home market than its Japanese rivals. Semiconductors are a strategic industry. Cray Research, now the only supercomputer maker in the United States, already has to rely on chips made by Fujitsu, one of its Japanese competitors. A healthy semiconductor industry is also critical to military electronics.

The electronics industry consists of three tiers, the topmost being products like computers, telecommunications equipment and consumer electronics. The second tier is the semiconductor industry, which makes the integrated circuits for these devices. The third is the obscure but vital semiconductor tooling industry, supplying the machines

that make semiconductor chips. At all three levels, American companies are under increasing attack from Japanese competitors.

In many areas, American firms are holding their own. But each retreat risks weakening the U.S. competitive position in other areas. As Michael Borras of the University of California at Berkeley warns: "The final result is likely to be that Japanese firms win in the \$5 billion world tooling market, the \$25 billion world semiconductor market and the \$0.5 trillion world market for final electronic products."

The Pentagon is so concerned about the erosion that it is supporting Sematech, a consortium to help the chip-tooling industry, and has invested \$30 million in HDTV. But the Pentagon's sponsorship may drive development in the wrong directions. Chips that withstand the electromagnetic pulse of nuclear explosions have little marketability. Defense support may be a mixed blessing.

Despite misgivings about government intruding into the marketplace, Congress and the Commerce Department have strong reasons to explore ways to help the industry. Mr. Mosbacher's suggested antitrust waiver would encourage firms to share the high risk of entering the HDTV business. If that is not enough, there may be a case for some government seed money, provided industry put up its own funds and made the decisions. And even if HDTV proves far less significant than predicted, the cost of supporting it through an antitrust waiver will not be great.

Electronics has too big a future for American companies to have no share in it. HDTV is a good place to try reversing the long retreat. But the public rescue of an industry can be a model of enlightened economic policy or, instead, of private greed. The choice is up to Congress. It need not shrink from intervention if it legislates safeguards to protect the consumer and the taxpayer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Change on Agent Orange

Agent Orange was an anomaly in the history of the Veterans Administration. The agency's reputation, largely deserved, was that it never met a benefit claim it didn't like. But when Vietnam veterans began submitting Agent Orange claims in the Carter administration and on into the Reagan years, the VA turned them down.

Now the Bush administration in the person of the secretary of veterans affairs, Edward Derwinski, seems to have softened that posture. It is a welcome change. This famous herbicide presents a difficult set of issues on which the government would do better to seek a middle ground.

Agent Orange, which contained the powerful carcinogen dioxin, was widely used in Vietnam to defoliate the jungle. Many of the nearly three million U.S. military personnel who served there were exposed. Some 34,000 veterans have since filed claims for compensation — monthly benefits — on grounds that they were harmed. The claims ascribe many diseases and disorders to the chemical; the most serious involve cancers and a liver deficiency.

The VA's position — except in cases of chloracne, a skin rash — has been to deny the benefits on grounds that a causal connection between the herbicide and illnesses has not been proved. That hard line has put the agency outside the position even of the chemical manufacturers, who, without admitting responsibility, settled a class action suit for \$180 million in 1984 rather than run the risk of litigation in which the scientific evidence would be mixed and the sympathy

of juries would likely be with the veteran.

The VA's uncharacteristic stance was never fully explained. Part of the reason was clearly fiscal: part may also have been cultural. In one of a series of nasty disputes that the agency had with the Vietnam-era vets, the case has obvious implications as well for the broader debate over liability for chemical exposure in the society at large.

Congress and the veterans' groups nonetheless kept prodding the VA — so that, for example, the government now provides health care, even if not benefits, to those who believe that they were harmed by Agent Orange. Now a federal judge has ruled that the VA was too strict in requiring proof of causation: that a 1984 statute requires only a statistical correlation between exposure and illness for benefits to be paid; and that the agency's own rules require it, in such determinations, to give the veteran the benefit of the doubt, which here it was not doing.

In the past the agency would likely have appealed. Mr. Derwinski has wisely agreed instead to accept the decision and write new rules. That does not mean that benefits will necessarily be paid, nor should it. But the old standard was in many cases unattainable; who knows the cause of cancer?

For the government in dealing with veterans, a showing that those who were exposed in Agent Orange have higher rates of a disease than those who were not provides both rigor and evidence enough. It will give the veterans the benefit of the doubt, and that is what they are owed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Eyes on the Beijing Summit

What can Southeast Asia hope for from the summit? First, Cambodia. Nothing is more important to successfully resolve the conflict than a clear understanding and agreement between the two superpowers of what needs to be done. For ASEAN, this means a complete pullout of Vietnamese troops, a comprehensive political solution and a neutral nonaligned Cambodia governed by democratically elected leaders. A peace agreement along these lines, underwritten by China and Russia, is the best hope for a permanent solution. The summit presents a golden opportunity for the two superpowers to demonstrate their sincerity in keeping the peace in the region. It will be a major disappointment if it does not happen.

—The Straits Times (Singapore)

It is a historical irony that this week's meeting takes the same main agenda item that predecessors quarreled over when Nikita Khrushchev went to meet Mao Zedong three decades ago, and which eventually caused the great schism in the Communist world. That agenda item is the issue of how to face the West, with its scientific and technological superiority, its dominance of the global information network, its economic muscle and its military flexibility. The difference is that both camps of the Communist world now adopt a more realistic attitude by admitting that they need the West in order to speed up their domestic development. How to embrace the West without jeopardizing internal political unity and disrupting continuity, and at the same time preserve a semblance of ideological coherence, is a topic on which the two leaders could swap notes.

—The Jakarta Post

Spiraling Into the Margins

Only 68 percent of Americans will watch prime-time network television tonight, down from a better than 90 percent share a few years ago. Sixty-four percent of Americans will read a newspaper today, down from 78 percent two decades ago. To boost these numbers, the mass media have learned to give what the customers want. But they may have learned too well — they are becoming so customer-driven that they risk losing sight of their product. For advertisers, the result is millions of dollars in wasted spots and space.

To get a bigger audience, the mass media are targeting marginal customers. For newspapers, the marginal customer is the "nonreader." Papers are appealing to non-readers by shortening articles, adding color and highlighting human interest stories. Television programmers are grabbing viewers with real fights and freaks. As loyal readers and viewers turn off, the mass media must broaden their appeal to an even more marginal audience. The result is a downward spiral into the simple, the sensational and the shocking — the consequences of which are suffering the consequences. The first direct evidence of this is in single-source data, which link an individual household's television viewing with its subsequent purchases. These data show that television advertising is not working. The problem may not lie in the advertising, however, but in its increasingly marginal audience. This audience no longer chooses between Oprah and Donalyn — a distinction that might be of value to an advertiser. It chooses between "Actors Who Have Posed Nude" and "People Fascinated by Elvis's Death."

—The Washington Post, quoting the May issue of American Demographics

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Why Gorbachev Plus Deng Doesn't Equal Trouble

By Arthur W. Hummel Jr.

WASHINGTON — Outsiders are ambivalent about the evident rapprochement between the Chinese and the Soviets. There are fears of a re-enactment of the hostile Communist bloc that the West faced in Europe and Korea in the 1950s, along with some feelings of relief that dangerous animosities are subsiding and the world may become a safer place.

Hope tempered with caution is the way to view this accelerating process. So far at least, it has produced some significant benefits.

For China, reduction of the security threat posed by the U.S.S.R. for nearly 30 years has been a priority objective. It is likely that its military leaders were persuaded to accept last year in priority in the 1978 reforms — after agriculture, industry and science and technology — on the understanding that political negotiations, rather than a much needed but costly improvement in military hardware, would be employed to diminish the Soviet threat.

Even before Mikhail Gorbachev came to power and began his smiling diplomacy, significant progress had been made toward rapprochement and reduction of tensions. China's talk of "three obstacles" to normal relations — Afghanistan, Vietnam/Cambodia and massed Soviet troops on China's borders — has obviously been heeded by the Russians, although the only completely removed obstacle is the occupation of Afghanistan.

For the region as a whole, two other benefits have appeared: in Vietnam and in Korea. It is obvious that Mr. Gorbachev has had some influence on the Vietnamese leadership's internal economic reforms, promises regarding Cambodia's future and diminished hostility toward China. We do not know in just what terms Mr. Gorbachev has recommended internal and external changes, but their effect is that Vietnam is moving in directions favorable to Chinese, Soviet and even American interests.

The Korean situation also bears the stamp of converging Chinese and Soviet policies. The Chinese say Beijing's and Moscow's leaders have privately discussed their mutual friend Kim Il Sung, arguably the most difficult and stubborn (as well as the most proudly senior) of all Communist leaders. Over the North Korean's strong objections, China during the past six years has quietly increased its direct but "official" contacts with South Korea.

Kim Il Sung's protestations not having much effect, he then played his familiar card of increasing his ties with the Soviets in retaliation. But as Soviet-Chinese rivalries wind down, so does his ability to manipulate the two competitors. We hear, and can see, that there is an element of tacit, if not explicit, agreement between Beijing and Moscow about reducing the costs and the instabilities that stem from

their rivalries in Korea and Vietnam.

The millennium has not arrived, of course, and there are potential disagreements on both sides as well as continuing international rivalries that could derail and certainly will inhibit cooperation or close collusion. Thus we should not expect that tensions between India and Pakistan, where the Chinese and the Russians have chosen opposing sides, will be affected immediately by the new détente.

Driving the rapprochement is a factor present in China for a decade and just emerging under Mr. Gorbachev: Both sides seek stability in the international environment so that they can concentrate on invigorating and reforming their economies. Thus China values and does not criticize the stabilizing role of U.S. power represented by American bases and security arrangements in Japan and the Philippines. Chinese criticism of American

troops in Korea is perfunctory and usually occurs only on the eve of a meeting between Chinese leaders and Kim Il Sung. Russia, for similar reasons, seems to have new and positive attitudes toward stability in Europe.

Reactions to announcements from Beijing this week should avoid quick conclusions. The old triangularity among Washington, Beijing and Moscow, so evident in the 1970s, has withered dramatically. China and the United States were driven together by mutual interest in curbing Russian expansionism (and getting the United States out of Vietnam). Each movement along one axis of the triangle produced a rigidly predictable reaction on the others. But now any rigidity is flabby at best. None of the participants any longer considers the interplay to be a zero-sum game.

Neither Mr. Gorbachev nor Deng Xiaoping will be so much "playing a card" against a third party (the United States) as simply acting in his own state's best interests. Role playing used to be the name of the game, as in 1975 when China complained that the United States was "standing on China's shoulders" in order to achieve significant détente with Russia, an accusation that had some validity. Now, as Washington pursues better relations with the Soviets, as so do the Chinese, according to its views of its best interests, Mr. Gorbachev seems to be doing the same, and maybe the world is better off for all that.

The United States will have to keep watch on how its interests are affected by less hostile relations, and some cooperation, between China and the U.S.S.R. The expansion in their bilateral trade is already substantial and will grow, and there will be some effects on American trade, such as China's increased purchases of logs and lumber from Siberia.

But perhaps the strongest inhibition on Soviet-Chinese collusion is China's not very friendly feeling toward its neighbor. Historical contacts and direct threats to China in the 1960s are not forgotten in Beijing. China's slow and cautious pace in bilateral improvements is caused partly by deep and abiding historical suspicions of Soviet intentions and partly by fear of its capabilities. The U.S.S.R. is the only security threat to China and possesses a strong qualitative edge over the Chinese in weaponry.

The Chinese know that their economic reforms depend on smooth interaction with Western economies. Economic reforms have two preconditions in Beijing. The drive to maximize them will be an additional and powerful factor that inhibits China from turning away from America and other Western trading partners.

The writer was U.S. ambassador to China from 1981 to 1985. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For Deng, A Crisis Of Power

By Jim Hoagland

BEIJING — Don't tear up your scorecard for the Chinese-Soviet summit just because the spectators have jumped onto the field in the opening moments of action. There are serious contests to be played out during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China this week.

Forced off course by the presence of thousands of well-disciplined, calm and engaging students demonstrating for democracy in Tiananmen Square on Monday, the summit now becomes an exercise in damage control for the Chinese leadership. The week's events will determine whether Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party boss, Zhan Ziyang, will wield power after Mr. Gorbachev leaves town.

For Mr. Gorbachev, the off-coast summit provides an unexpected opportunity to be understood and solicited toward men who until now have been bitter foes. He could kick them while they are down by playing to the students, who are praising him to damn their own older and immobilized rulers; but the Soviet leader is more likely to lend Mr. Deng and company a helping hand and take a hit against the future.

Unintentionally, the students have turned the summit from a broad-



gauged celebration of communism's reform and Soviet-Chinese reconciliation into a conclave that features jockeying for narrow political advantage. Whatever the speeches say, power, and not reform, will be Topic A on the minds of the participants.

That is just as well. If Mr. Gorbachev gets a chance to sneak away from the politicking and hoopla and walk through the bustling avenues of Beijing, he will discover the single most important point about today's China: the extent to which political power and economic reform seem to be diverging. Reform is no longer a defenseless hostage to be tossed back and forth among the politicians. For a visitor returning

after an absence of more than two years, there is a new air of permanence about the move toward greater economic freedom and market efficiency in China. The reformers have succeeded in creating facts — to borrow a phrase from Moshe Dayan — that cannot be shrugged off lightly by the future.

It is not simply the concrete that has been poured in the past few years as skyscrapers begin to sprout on the once flat Beijing skyline, nor the bright variety and quality of clothing worn by the city's population, who were uniformly clad in Mao suits only a decade ago; nor even the fleets of taxis and private autos clogging streets that once belonged

to the pedestrians and bicyclists. More important is the tangible spirit of business and profit as normal pursuits, with their own dynamics apart from political favor and privilege, that has taken root in Beijing. In the shops and on the street corners, where inventive vendors drape goods on the handlebars of bicycles, business has been extracted from political life, much as politics was secularized in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Mr. Gorbachev would also undoubtedly be struck by the deep confidence displayed by these entrepreneurial Chinese comrades. He has been unable to persuade more than a handful of Soviet citizens that his economic policies are firmly enough in place for them to risk coming out of the closet to declare their capitalist proclivities.

Here, the tentative, almost illicit air that hung over the private sector during my visit in the autumn of 1986 has evaporated. No one doubts that the government could reverse the market reforms and return to more doctrinaire communism if it chose to use brute force, as it has in the past. But hardly anyone seems to think that any government they can imagine here now would think it worth the trouble.

Much the same can be said of the student demonstrations that have put Mr. Deng on the defensive at a summit that he should be dominating. These festive daily sit-ins, occurring in beautiful spring weather, could easily be dispersed. But the leadership apparently has concluded that it prefers losing diplomatic face to risking a broader public explosion that could crack down on the students and bring down the government. There were no police in Tiananmen Square over the weekend as 20,000 students gathered to demonstrate.

Mr. Zhao, who has reportedly been counseling restraint while Mr. Deng has been calling for repression, has used the demonstrations to boost his own flagging popularity. This has naturally led to suspicions that the well-organized demonstrations might not have been without inspiration from those in Mr. Zhao's camp who would like to take the mandate of heaven away from the increasingly enfeebled 84-year-old Mr. Deng.

Mr. Deng appears to be giving the restraint faction plenty of rope for a hanging if the summit is damaged by the student protests. This is the kind of loss that he has appeared to lose and has then bounced back to win over the years. If it happens again, outsiders will be tempted to conclude that another surge forward has provoked backlash and a broad retreat from reform. But China's reforms have sunk deep enough roots to weather this kind of power struggle and keep on going. Win or lose, that is a mighty testimony to Deng Xiaoping.

The Washington Post

The Alaska Spill: Not All It's Cracked Up to Be

By Jack Hilton

NEW YORK — Hired by Exxon, I took a television camera to Valdez, Alaska, late last month. My mission, almost a month after the messy oil tanker accident, was to impartially document the scene, the activity and the cleanup. I learned that no lens is wide enough to capture the vastness of Prince William Sound.

Today I have two three-person camera crews there. We are making a video report for Exxon's annual meeting. We have made considerable parts of our footage available to television stations. Because the sound cannot be photographed in its entirety, Valdez fishermen and tourism boosters are rightfully concerned, for economic and other good reasons, that most people in the lower 48 states have received a distorted view of their situation. The key word, they say, is "perspective."

From what I saw, they make an unimpeachable point. To be sure, the Exxon Valdez spill was horrible, a costly international embarrassment for the company, a calamity. None of my recent acquaintances in Alaska minimizes it in the slightest. But if you think the whole sound is a despoiled pool of goo, let me convey some Valdez perspectives.

The sound contains an estimated 262 trillion gallons of water, into which more than 10 million gallons of crude oil were plunked. That is the equivalent, they say in Valdez, of a teaspoon in an Olympic-sized swimming pool. The toxicity level rose only momentarily — and microscopically.

As they put it in Valdez, no appreciable fish kill. Herring spawning is O.K. and the salmon are running. The scenery remains breathtaking. Also pristine. (More than 93 percent of the immense shoreline around the sound was unaffected.)

They reminded me in Valdez of their earthquake and tidal wave in 1964, when 118 people died. According to Lynn Crystal, a port meteorological officer for the National Weather Service, all of Valdez's petroleum supplies were stored on the water's edge in tanks that immediately ruptured. Into the sound was deposited approximately one million gallons of heating oil, diesel fuel and gasoline, which no one tried to clean up.

Mother Nature did the job. In short order, there wasn't a visible trace of pollution. As the locals explained, that was because the waters are 100 percent replaced or recycled by natural action like clockwork every 20 days. Whatever the punk, and however it may be spilled, it is rapidly evaporated or dissipated by powers far greater than ours.

Another misconception should also be dispelled. It is the view that Exxon people were unloading and slow to respond after their tanker hit the reef. It is perfectly true that I was retained by the company for television work, so my comments may not be universally accepted as credible or

impartial. But I am also a free agent, a fair-minded person (I think) and a firsthand witness.

The allegations are nonsense. Exxon's chairman, Lawrence Rawl, was roundly castigated for not having traveled to Valdez until a week later. Even I would have advised an immediate trip — and in retrospect I would have been wrong. Such a visit would have better accommodated the worldwide press corps, but it would have been 98 percent cosmetic or theatrical and 2 percent substantive and helpful.

Mr. Rawl stayed on the ground in New York, and on the phone, where he rounded up 469 vessels, 47 aircraft and at least 4,000 workers, all transported with remarkable dispatch to a dot on the upper left-hand corner of the continent. If you think that's a snap, try getting to Valdez in a hurry, especially when the ceiling is 100 feet above the water's surface.

Why not a lower ranking executive on those phones? It makes for shorter, more productive time with the CEO. Whatever the CEO calls, Exxon is sparing an expense or withholding a resource. I am wholly unaware of it. As in aviation, the personnel and machinery I saw in Valdez recalled the pictures of Normandy in 1944.

The writer is chairman of Hilton/Suckerman Television Productions. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Panama: Central American Farce With a Message

By William Pfaff

PARIS — One asks oneself how the United States could possibly have got itself into the mess it is now in with respect to Manuel Antonio Noriega in Panama. It has willfully converted a bad situation, where the United States still had some influence, into something totally out of control. The United States loses if General Noriega stays. It loses if he goes. It probably loses most of all if it uses force to get him to go.

An indulgent judge might say that Washington has the dilemmas of the liberal imperialist. It wanted ultimate control of what happens in Central America and the Caribbean, but it also have wanted the Latin Americans to yield that control willingly.

The United States has believed that it wanted the best for Panama, and for the rest of Central America. The difficulty has been that these people kept bestowing upon themselves governments which the United States was convinced were not good for them — socialist governments, pro-Soviet ones, as in Cuba or Nicaragua, or reactionary anti-U.S. governments, as in Panama.

The United States tries to promote people and parties which see things as it sees them. One thing then leads to another, and it finds itself at the Bay of Pigs, or promoting military coups, or possessing the hapless contras, whom nobody now knows how to demobilize — or with General Noriega. Supporting General Noriega once seemed a good idea to Washington. Mr. Bush knows something about that.

Americans say they only want for the people of Central America that benevolent "vision of the future that our ideas represent," as the Kissinger Commission on Central America put it in 1984, not without unconscious

irony. It proposed a big aid program for the region, never approved.

Lyndon Johnson said of Latin America in the 1960s that "we want for the peoples of this hemisphere only what they want for themselves — liberty, justice, dignity, a better life for all." Woodrow Wilson said he intervened in Mexico and bombarded Veracruz in 1914 "to save mankind."

In fact the United States has wanted domination with clean hands. It would be greatly relieved to have clean hands today with respect to Panama and Nicaragua. When it tries to keep its hands clean, though, necessity intervenes: How can it now walk away from General Noriega, or from the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, or from the commitments it made in El Salvador?

U.S. policy in recent years might be expediently defended if it had displayed the slightest likelihood of overturning the Sandinista government, ending the leftist guerrilla war in El Salvador, or installing an uncorrupt and reasonably representative government in Panama, in succession to the rule of General Noriega. It has done none of these things.

United States policy has fed conflict in all three places while settling nothing. In addition, it has accelerated a desperate and pitiful migration of people away from these regions toward the United States — which is reluctant to take them in.

U.S. policy has undermined the one impeccably democratic government in Central America, that of Costa Rica. And it has settled Honduras with an orphaned army of thwarted contras who have no place to go and nothing to do but make trouble for the Hondurans. Surely the United States could do

better? Might it not try the course of nonintervention, to which the United States is officially committed? Might it not allow the Central Americans those governments, good or bad, they choose to impose upon themselves, or choose to tolerate? It is they who live with the consequences. If the Nicaraguans do not like the incompetent and ideologically intoxicated cabal which rules them today, there is nothing to stop them from overthrowing it — as they overthrew the preceding Somoza regime. No foreign army is occupying Nicaragua, forcing the Nicaraguans to accept the Sandinistas.

The Monroe Doctrine was originally intended to block European colonialism in the Americas. Under Theodore Roosevelt (in the so-called Roosevelt Corollary in 1904), its interpretation was extended so as to hold that the United States could intervene against "misconduct or disturbance" in Latin America likely to invite European intervention.

This has been more or less the policy assumption behind the U.S. interventions in Central America and the Caribbean of the last 35 years. It has proved an invalid assumption, producing unsuccessful policy. Washington has not resolved "misconduct or disturbance" but has fueled them. It could have better dealt with Soviet intervention — Soviet support for leftist movements in the region — by addressing itself to Moscow, where the decisions are made.

The Roosevelt Corollary was re-nounced in 1928, when Washington formally stated that the Monroe Doctrine concerned U.S. relations with non-American powers and was not an affair of the United States vs. Latin America. U.S. policy since World War

II has failed to respect that 1928 correction. It is time that it did so.

Obviously the United States has a legitimate concern that the Soviet Union not install itself in Central America. Beyond that, what real interest is served by constant and largely futile attempts to make Latin Americans behave the way Washington wants and not the way they want? The bloody farce in Panama ought to answer that question. The United States is worse off for these interventions. It is time that were acknowledged.

International Herald Tribune
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: The Queen Lives

PARIS — The Herald's offices were, yesterday [May 15], besieged by persons seeking information respecting the report of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England. This rumor was, it appears, put into circulation by a few unscrupulous speculators who counted upon a consequent fall in prices. Her Majesty, thus unkindly killed in Paris, is now at Windsor, and in her usual excellent health.

1914: Reichstag Debate

PARIS — During the second reading of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the German Reichstag yesterday [May 15], Herr Bernstein, a Social-Democrat Member, advocated the granting of autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine as a guarantee of Germany's peaceful intentions. Prince Lowenstein, of the Centre party, declared that Germany's attitude toward France should be correct and sincere. The existence of the Foreign

Legion, he said, was none of Germany's business, but it was the duty and right of Germans to prevent their compatriots from joining it.

1939: Alliance Deadlock

LONDON — Negotiations between the British and Russian governments for the inclusion of the Soviets in the anti-fascist bloc in eastern Europe reached a deadlock today [May 15] when Moscow repeated its demand for a triple alliance with Britain and France — an alliance that the British have refused to consider. The Russian "observations" of last week on the recent Soviet proposal for a mutual assistance pact of five or ten years. The British suggested that Russia might best bolster the new collective system by pledging aid for Poland, Rumania and any other threatened state. Russia is concerned by the possibility of an attack on Soviet territory through the Baltic States, which the British and French have not seen fit to guarantee.

ARTS / LEISURE

Dior Signals a Brave New World of Haute Couture

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The hand-stitched kid gloves came off at Dior last week — and the fight for the lucrative luxury market came into the open.

The abrupt departure of the long-serving Marc Bohan and the

SUZY MENKES

appointment as artistic director of the Italian designer Gianfranco Ferré is far more than a night of the long scissors at a Paris fashion house. It means a re-positioning of Christian Dior for the free-market Europe of after 1992 and for the global expansion in the luxury market in the 1990s. It also marks the end of the aristocratic and dynastic structure of haute couture, as control passes to big business and a new generation.

The principals in the Dior drama are Bernard Arnault, the 40-year-old tycoon, chairman of Dior and its holding company Financière Agache; Dior's managing director



Gianfranco Ferré

Beatrice Bongibault, 36; Marc Bohan, 63, Dior's designer for 28 years; and Ferré, 45. A sub-plot (about to move center stage) concerns Arnault's fight with Henry Racamier, 76, for control of the luxury Louis-Vuitton-Moët-Hennessy conglomerate. In the supporting cast are Christian Lacroix, 38, set up in business by Arnault

two years ago, and Karl Lagerfeld, 50, the designer for Chanel.

The ages of the leading players tell most of the story. Paris couture, famous for the longevity of its designers, expects a designer to stay in business until he falls off his perch.

When Dior died in 1957 after a triumphant 10-year reign, Dior's heir apparent was the 21-year-old Yves Saint Laurent. Only because Saint Laurent was called up for military service, and had a nervous breakdown, did Bohan, then designer at Christian Dior London, take over.

"A multimillion-pound world industry teeters like a precariously balanced pyramid, point down, on Dior's head," claimed a 1950s financial pundit. Dior's turnover was then \$20 million a year. In 1988, that figure had reached \$1.15 billion.

Bohan, although he had a neat, tailored, consistent style, and was extremely successful with private clients, kept a low public profile. The couture (prestigious but financially insignificant) was at the apex, with ready-to-wear (not particularly successful) beneath. The solid gold base of the pyramid was the 250 licences in 100 countries and the lucrative fragrance and cosmetic lines.

In the distant past, a designer like Paul Poiret, who had once been all the rage, died in poverty and obscurity. Now, once an image has been set, designers become multimillionaires and their companies live on after them.

The arrival of Lagerfeld at Chanel in 1983 proved that a new designer could rejuvenate the image and increase sales. Lagerfeld's arrival coincided with a burgeoning growth of luxury labels, especially in Asia — newly rich and in search of style as a means of cultural and social identity. This is where the Chanel bag, the Louis Vuitton luggage and all the great names from Gucci through Tiffany are now scrapping for position.

"My goal is to make Dior number one throughout the world," Bongibault said in January. She and Arnault decided that Bohan was not their man for the fight.

"It is natural and logical that, at 63, Marc Bohan should wish to hand over to someone else," Bongibault said last week. "It is always important to choose the right moment to go."

Bohan (who heard of his replacement as a journalist) has so far remained silent. But friends reported him to the London Daily Mail as saying:

"I was thrown out as abruptly and brutally as if I had been an incompetent valet. I am very bitter at such treatment after 29 years."

Dior's mistake was not to give Bohan a graceful and honorable retirement — and to allow rumors to linger like its Poison fragrance until the appointment of Gianfranco Ferré last week seemed an anti-climax.

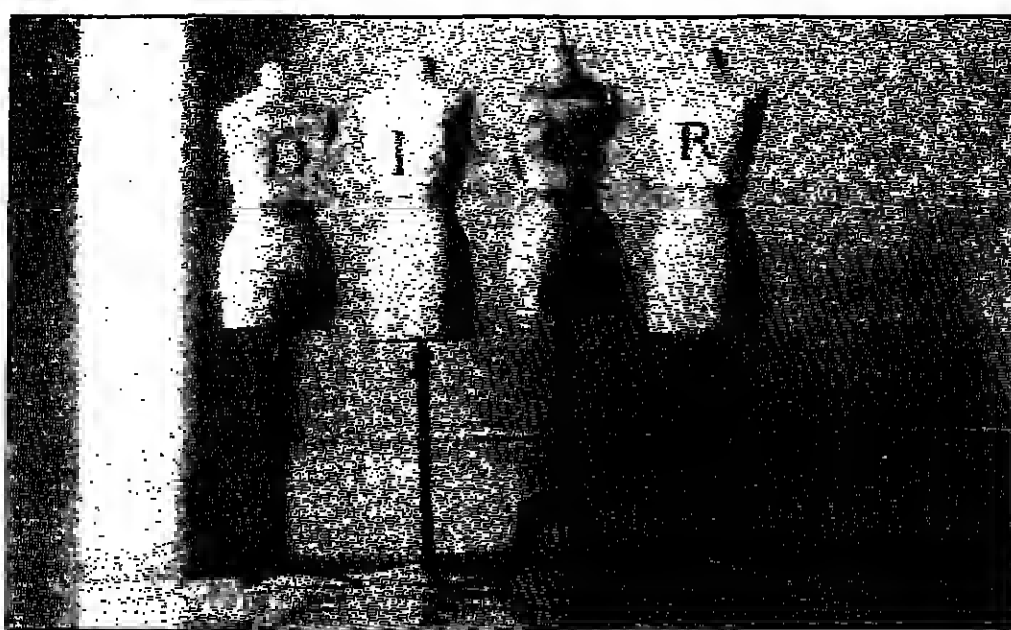
Ferré's appointment emphasizes how few world-class designers exist

of genuinely creative talent and a strong personal image. It also points up the international nature of current fashion, for both Dior menswear and the new Dior 2 line are made in Italy.

The world's most successful fashion mercenary — Lagerfeld —

Dior years and I know how important it was," says Ferré. "But couture is a personal expression — it is between you and your creativity."

The poorly Ferré has something in common with Dior — described by Cecil Beaton as "a bland country curate, made out of pink marzi-



Dominique Issermann

Mannequins spell out the world's most famous fashion name.

expresses doubts about reviving the Dior image.

"It will be Ferré and not Dior," he says. "It was quite different for me at Chanel, because I could take a historical approach. But at Dior there is no style, there is nothing there."

Half a century ago, Dior was style. His 1947 New Look created an image of elegance — all picture hats, elbow length-gloves, tiny waists, flowing skirts and Louis XVI chairs — that is still symbolic of Paris fashion. Dior also made fashion into news — leaving a legacy today that requires designers to worry as much about headlines as about their clients.

"I have read and researched the

pan." Dior's epicurean delight in French cuisine and his adoration of his elegant Edwardian mother, find an echo in Ferré's mama-and-papa character. (He was with his mother at the family home in Strada, on Lake Maggiore, when the Dior news broke.) Ferré's tailored, sculptural lines, with the finest workmanship, are in the original Dior spirit.

But the house of Dior was also a fashion family. Christian Dior and his three directrices, led by the indomitable Madame Raymond (who was with Dior when he died) built up a spirit in the Avenue Montaigne, where Dior's paneled workshop is still kept intact. This sense of a family heart beating inside a great couture house is



Ferré's sculpted suits from his current collection.

not unique to Dior. At Yves Saint Laurent, the loyal staff have all been there for years and now run the house like a luxurious nursing home, where the *maitre* must be kept from stress. The family feeling is so strong at the fledgling house of Christian Lacroix that presidents

seem like uncomfortable intruders and come and go with the seasons. High fashion is a delicate hot-house plant, which needs to be nurtured. It remains to be seen whether a couture house can flourish in the Brave New World of big business.

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Under the Cannes Sun: Crowds and Stars

A Lively Jarmusch, a Dramatic Streep, and Blier in Form Lead Screenings

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — A strong sun, tempered by sea breezes, shines down on Cannes' 42nd film festival as crowds gather before the luxury hotels along the Croisette, blocking traffic to gaze at the stars.

Each day brings a new batch of film stars. Among those anxiously awaited this year were Marcello Mastroianni, Yves Montand, Alain Delon and Peter Ustinov.

Meryl Streep, here for the showing in competition of "A Cry in the Dark," said at her press conference that she had never given as many interviews in a day — 48.

Streep, whose latest film is anything but lighthearted, expressed a longing to do a comedy.

"Though my stage training was in comedy, I have been seen chiefly in dramas on the screen," she said. "Good comedies are rare. I've read piles of them — at least the first 20 pages of them. That's a fair test for comedy. The quality of its writing — or the lack of it — is evident at once. The dialogue must sparkle and please, or it's a dud. I'm still searching for a suitable comedy."

Her new film is a drama based on a case that held the headlines in Australia for eight years. Streep plays the wife of a Seventh Day Adventist pastor who is accused of having murdered her own child. Her baby daughter disappeared from their tent while she and her family were camping in the wilds, the child having been snatched away by a wild dog. False evidence led to her being condemned to life imprisonment, but after serving three years the case was re-tried and she was cleared. Streep, who mastered the Australian accent, wears a black wig and was obliged to gain weight for role. She again proves herself one of the best actresses now working.

Jim Jarmusch's "Mystery Train," realized with his wry humor and shrewd observation, tells three stories linked in a general setting: Memphis, Tennessee. A young Japanese couple visit Elvis Presley's shrine. An Italian woman whose husband has died on their vacation tour in Memphis and who is arranging for the shipment of his body to Rome stays in a sleazy hotel and encounters Presley's ghost. And a drunken German commits a murder in robbing a liquor shop. You will not be bored.

Bertrand Blier revels in grotesque conceits. In his earlier "Tenue de soirée" ("Dress Clothes") he cast the burly Gérard Depardieu as a roughneck infatuated by a bald woman. In his present opus, "Trop belle pour toi" ("Too Beautiful for You"), he uses Depardieu as a wealthy businessman who falls madly in love with his plain, dowdy and overweight secretary, preferring her to his chic, good-looking and cultivated wife. His upper-class friends berate him for his lack of taste, but he remains a slave of his passion as the wistful melodies of Schubert echo in his head. The film now and then takes on the complexion of an anxiety dream as the guests at a dinner table pass judgment on his frowzy mistress, who somehow appears at the festive board. Josiane Balasko, a comedienne of the *café-théâtre*, skillfully manages the role of the



Jim Jarmusch with Masatoshi Nagase, an actor in "Mystery Train"; Gérard Depardieu playfully waltzing with Josiane Balasko, his co-star in Bertrand Blier's "Trop belle pour toi."

other woman. Carole Bouquet is

on-screen as the abandoned wife. Steven Soderbergh, a young American director, makes his debut with a curious erotic film, "Sex Lies and Videotape," an investigation of middle-class American inhibitions and mores in the manner of the Kinsey reports. Both its scenario and its direction hold attention, and it announces the arrival of a promising filmmaker.

Three American directors —

Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola and Woody Allen — have each composed a sketch for "New York Stories," which was screened here out of competition. Scorsese's "Life Lessons" is a cartoon of a Greenwich Village abstract painter whose girl protégé turns him down. The most remarkable feature of this episode is Nestor Almendros's nimble, inventive camera work.

Coppola's "Life Without Zoe," with his 12-year-old daughter as its Alice in Wonderland, is but a poor home movie. Allen's "Oedipus Wrecks" is the most amusing of the lot, with Woody tormenting by his mother's nagging. He wishes she would disappear and she does so when she is tapped to take part in the disappearing number of a magic show, but that does not end his woes.

ACROSS

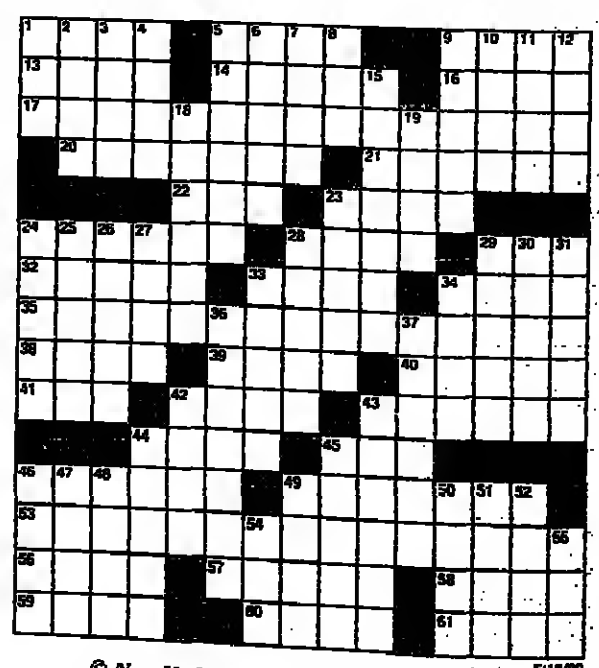
- 1 Isolated flatfoot
- 5 Farmyard sound
- 8 Spauldinger's milieu
- 13 Controversial pesticide
- 14 Thrashed
- 18 Cellas specialty
- 17 One who treats mental disorders
- 20 Ancient Jewish brotherhood
- 21 White poplars
- 22 Scarlet
- 23 From a distance
- 24 Mediterranean evergreens
- 28 Pismires
- 29 Mrs. in Barcelona
- 32 Hippodrome
- 33 Type of gin
- 34 Sweettop
- 35 Good judgment
- 38 Summers in Paris
- 39 Suffix with preface
- 40 Central halls in Roman houses
- 41 — canto (singing style)
- 42 Sunbathe
- 43 Very thin
- 44 Prepare (ha way)
- 45 Cry of surprise
- 46 Villa d'Este site
- 48 X-rated works
- 53 Genius's power
- 56 God of love
- 57 Pleasure craft
- 58 Miss Kett of comics
- 59 Depend
- 60 Early American cars
- 61 Stitcher's line

DOWN

- 1 Chart
- 2 Otherwise
- 3 Utters
- 4 Parts of circles

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ABLE BAGS EGO
SOULS EROS CALL
TURKEYTROT AGUE
ATE DATED MULES
VALES HALE
ENGINE THICKSET
DDON ASIDE CAR
GROUNDED RESTORE
ESS ERODE RULE
REEMERGE ZLOTYS
FITS PLAIN
BALLS TRACT HAS
OREL CHICKENOUT
LESS HAVE ROUTE
ASH TIES BROW



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- 5 Look-alikes
- 6 Evaluated
- 7 Marmoreal newspaper publisher
- 8 Minuscule
- 9 Frolic
- 10 Seed covering
- 11 Carpenter's need
- 12 Diner sign
- 13 Rookie at boot camp
- 16 Book about plants
- 19 Arabs' sleeveless garments
- 23 Positive terminal of an electron tube
- 24 Diplomat Cushing: 1800-79
- 25 Sharp-crested ridge
- 26 Carouse
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- 34 Against: Prefix
- 36 In a ponderous way
- 37 Sicus
- 42 Formal dance
- 43 Talks in a loud voice
- 44 Lovelace's forte
- 45 Correct: Comb. form
- 46 Row
- 47 Concerning
- 48 Acronym for a convertiplane
- 49 Behold: Lat.
- 50 Ails in the Seine
- 51 Quote
- 52 — boy
- 54 Sound receiver
- 55 Sweet potato

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Investment-Analysis Cult
Is Catching On in Japan

By ANNA ESARI

TOKYO — Paying homage to a stock market rumor can still mean a quick profit in Tokyo. But, increasingly, Japanese investors are becoming converts to a ritual practiced by investment gurus all over the world: investment analysis.

"There is a growing focus on stock investment based on fundamental research and analysis," said Andrew Ballingal, a strategist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd. A mass movement of institutional investors to the market has also led to huge liquidity and increased pressure on fund managers to perform, according to brokers.

Until the mid-1980s, many Japanese market players were individuals with limited funds, speculating on stocks from a limited economic perspective, they said.

"There are two ways to assemble portfolios," said Takao Uratani, portfolio manager at Putnam Advisory Co.'s Tokyo branch, "from the top down, or the bottom up."

"In top-down," he explained, "you talk about the world economy, the Japanese economy, the impact on sectors and then individual stocks. The Japanese investor has generally been looking bottom-up, where you don't place too much weight on what exactly happens in the economy."

"You judge companies from the stories you hear, and you base your buying on that," Mr. Uratani added.

He noted that as a market grows more institutionalized and sophisticated, investment must be based more on fundamentals. Fund managers are now responsible for huge yen accounts, and bottom-up investment is not adequate to secure consistent returns, brokers said.

"A fund manager working with huge quantities of yen can't just focus on individual, speculative stocks, he can't get the capital gains," said Makoto Hirayama, senior analyst at Nomura Research Institute Ltd.

The Tokyo market has become more Westernized in its outlook, due partly to the growing weight of pension money. This has made the ground fertile for the burgeoning interest in analysis.

There is mounting pressure on fund managers to perform.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS also are playing larger market roles. Total new stock investments by the postal life insurance, postal savings and welfare pension funds in the current fiscal year are forecast at 1.55 trillion yen (\$11.42 billion), according to analysts.

The gradual opening of the pension-fund system to outside investment advisers and better public reporting of returns have made investors more performance-oriented.

"There is movement toward making funds a bit more competitive, using market performance as the standard rather than deposit rates," said Jeff Babrenburg, strategist at Merrill Lynch Japan Inc.

Competition from new investment options for small investors is forcing fund managers to sharpen analytical skills. Minimum lots for money-market certificates, for instance, will be cut to three million yen from 10 million yen in June. Rates on such certificates are determined by money-market rates.

Funds tied to the 225-share Nikkei index have also become very popular since their introduction three years ago. The index soared around 40 percent last year, a return even the most skilled fund managers find hard to beat.

The Nikkei fell about 150 points, to close at 33,716.29, on Monday, in thin trading that was depressed by the strength of the dollar against the yen. This year's three-month bull run has been showing signs of strain lately, but the key indicator remains more than 3,500 points above the level at which it started the year.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 15
Amsterdam (Dutch guilder)	1.485
Frankfurt (DM)	1.485
London (pound)	1.645
Paris (franc)	163.35
New York (dollar)	136.50
Tokyo (yen)	163.35
Other Dollar Values	
Australia	1.485
Canada	1.335
Denmark	6.46
France	163.35
Germany	1.485
Italy	1.365
Japan	163.35
Netherlands	1.485
Sweden	8.46
Switzerland	1.485
U.K.	1.645
West Germany	1.485

Interest Rates

Rate	May 15
1 month	7.00%
3 months	7.25%
6 months	7.50%
1 year	7.75%
2 year	8.00%
3 year	8.25%
4 year	8.50%
5 year	8.75%
10 year	9.00%
30 year	9.25%

Soviet-U.S. Business Contacts Point to Better Trade Prospects

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet-American trade prospects are brightening as the pace of the two countries' business contacts increases and as President George Bush leans toward easing a 15-year-old law that sets significantly higher tariffs on Soviet imports than those from most other countries.

While congressional conservatives are mobilizing to keep the trade curbs, many

analysts believe that if Moscow meets Mr. Bush's conditions on its emigration policy, which he laid down in an address Friday, Congress will grant a temporary waiver under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment of 1974. U.S. tariffs against Soviet imports are up to 10 times higher than those for some other countries' imports.

"I believe that the House and Senate could indeed do it if the president supports it," said Charles A. Vanik, co-author with the late Senator Henry M. Jackson of the legislation, which ties trade

with the Soviet Union to Soviet emigration policy.

"More trade with the Soviets will generate incredible peace dividends," said Mr. Vanik, now a trade lawyer with clients engaged in Soviet-American business.

Congressional leaders said they were prepared to speed consideration of a Jackson-Vanik waiver if the president would formally seek the action this year.

Representative Sam Gejdenson, Democrat of Connecticut and chairman of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on

international economic policy and trade, said his panel would hold hearings on the Soviet trade issue next month.

"I applaud President Bush's initiative," said Mr. Gejdenson.

As the legislative battle over Soviet trade develops, nearly 200 Soviet entrepreneurs, heads of newly unshackled enterprises from Sakhalin Island to Odessa, are meeting in suburban McLean, Virginia, this week with about 400 leaders of American business to push the commercial relationship.

They will be attending the 12th — and by far the largest — annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, formed by the two governments in the heyday of détente to stimulate trade.

Even if the Soviet Union receives the most-favored-nation tariff treatment that the United States has granted to 150 trading partners, most observers still see only a modest pickup in exchanges in the

See SOVIET, Page 12

Ogilvy Shares Advance

Investors Await Vote on WPP Bid

NEW YORK — Expectations that Ogilvy Group Inc.'s board would vote on a buyout offer of \$54 to \$55 per share from WPP Group PLC drove Ogilvy shares higher Monday as the directors gathered to discuss the bid, traders said.

But investors were moving cautiously ahead of a board decision because they were not sure whether Ogilvy would go to WPP in a merger without a tender offer. People close to the negotiations said the Ogilvy board planned to vote on a sweetened offer by WPP to acquire the American advertising company for more than \$80 million.

Ogilvy stock was up 12 1/2 cents a share, at a 52-week high of \$53.375, in late over-the-counter trading.

An announcement on the fate of Ogilvy, the parent of Ogilvy & Mather Advertising, could come late Monday or Tuesday at the company's annual meeting in Manhattan, the sources said.

As the deal is shaping up, they said, David Ogilvy, the 78-year-old retired founder of the advertising company and the inventor of advertising icons like the man in the Hathaway shirt and Colonel Whitehead from Schweppes, will become the honorary chairman of WPP.

Only two weeks ago, Ogilvy was referring to Martin Sorrell, the 44-year-old chairman of WPP, as a "megalomaniac." WPP is a London-based company whose holdings include the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency and Hill & Knowlton public relations.

Jonathan Rinehart, a spokesman for Ogilvy, refused to confirm that the two companies had agreed on a price. "The talks are continuing but no resolution has been reached," he said Sunday.

But privately, people close to both sides said much of the weekend was given to discussions about the operations of a merged company, rather than the price of a deal. With annual billings of \$13.5 billion, the new company would be the world's second-largest marketing communications company, after Saatchi & Saatchi PLC.

If a tender offer is agreed upon, Ogilvy's shares would trade at about a 2 percent discount to the deal price, arbitrageurs said. If it is a merger without a tender, the shares would trade at about a 6 percent to 8 percent discount to the deal price.

"A merger without a tender would take about three months to complete," said an arbitrageur. "A tender offer would take thirty days, barring hitches. But it still looks pretty much close to being a done deal."

Ogilvy had been trying to fend off WPP's advances until last week, when the two companies met for discussions.

(NYT, Reuters)

An Eastern Star Is Tarnished
Economic Success Starts to Wear Thin in East Germany

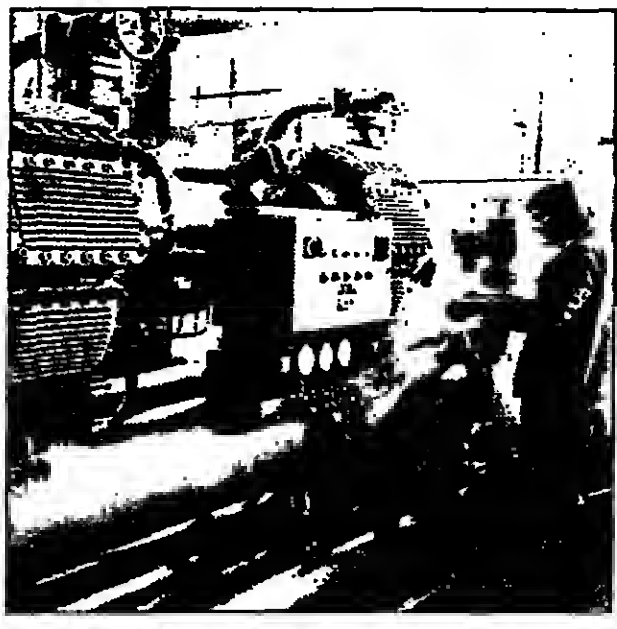
By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

EAST BERLIN — East Germany's many Communist world's vaunted economic success story, hailed as proof that traditional German values of hard work, discipline and thrift can translate Karl Marx's theories into reality. But Western analysts and diplomats say East German economic growth is grinding to a halt, and its past success is being eroded by its own policies.

These analysts said the country's economy is growing at an annual rate of less than 1 percent after inflation, and that the annual goals in the government's five-year economic plan have not been met in the last few years.

The East German economy, the analysts said, is being forced to deal with increasingly tough global competition and other external forces, while it faces growing domestic pressures for further improvement in a living standard that is now the envy of the Eastern bloc.

The economy is suffering from decrepit industrial plants, labor and material shortages and problems with the quality of its goods, the analysts said. Significant improvement is not likely in the years ahead since the nation's aged leaders appear unwilling, or unable, to consider a wider range of actions to arrest the erosion.



An East German worker installing refrigeration equipment made by VEB Maschinenfabrik Halle. Analysts say that economic growth in the Eastern European country is slowing.

While other Communist economies are pursuing market-oriented reforms, East Germany's 76-year-old leader, and his colleagues on the ruling Politburo — their average age is 67 — flatly reject them. The leaders say that the Soviet Union may need Mikhail S. Gorbachev's perestroika, or restructuring, but that East Germany, with an economy shaped solely by the tenets of Marxist-Leninist ideology, is performing admirably.

"We take into account the experiences of other socialist countries," Mr. Honecker said recently. "But we have no reason to copy this or that practice of our brother lands, not to mention that this would grossly contradict the basic Marxist teachings."

Mr. Honecker backs his argument by pointing to East Germany's economic achievements. Its economy remains the strongest in Eastern Europe, with a produced national income, roughly equivalent to gross national product, of 270 billion Reichsmarks in 1988. The Reichsmark, which is not officially convertible, is usually sold at banks in the West at six or seven to the West German mark, a rate equivalent to about 3.1 to 3.7 Reichsmarks to the dollar.

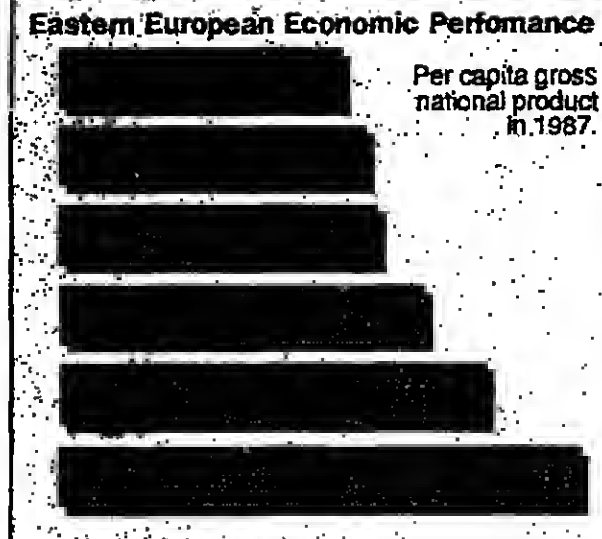
East Germany's 16.6 million people also have the highest annual per capita income — 15,696 Reichsmarks — among Communist countries, and housing is better than in most East-bloc nations.

Despite these accomplishments, East Germany's intransigence on economic change is drawing criticism from its "brother lands" in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, diplomatic sources said. Comecon is the international Communist economic organization.

"East Germany is the odd man out in Eastern Europe now," one official said. "Many of the countries believe that East Germany's policies are weakening their attempts at reform."

A Western diplomat in East Germany said, "We are watching the erosion of the Eastern Bloc's success story."

Eastern Bloc's Success Story



East Germany's Economy

All figures are for 1988

Gross National Product	\$207 billion
Inflation Rate	0%
Total Trade Balance	\$220 million*
Trade Balance with U.S.	\$22.78 billion
Principal Imports from U.S.	Grains, cement, machines, film finishing equipment
Principal Exports to U.S.	Fertilizer, iron, steel and petroleum products, tires, printing presses
Industries	Grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, cooking oil, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

*Annualized

Sources: Research Project on National Europe, I.W. International Financial Research Inc., Commerce Department, Central Intelligence Agency.

International Herald Tribune

Factory Output Of U.S. Gained Slightly in April

WASHINGTON — Output and capacity utilization of U.S. factories rose slightly in April, the Federal Reserve Board reported Monday, but economists said the modest gains did not suggest a renewed threat of inflationary pressures.

The U.S. central bank said industrial production rose by 0.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in April after being unchanged during March and declining 0.3 percent in February. The February and March figures had been hailed as evidence that U.S. economic growth was slowing, taking the edge off inflation.

The Fed also reported an 83.9 percent rate of capacity use by U.S. industry last month, up from a revised 83.7 percent rate in March and unchanged from February. The March rate was previously reported at 84.0 percent.

Although the industrial-output gain was above most economists' expectations of a 0.3 percent rise, they said neither statistic suggested a buildup of price pressures in the manufacturing sector.

"Neither report introduces a new inflationary bias into the market," said Barney Greenbaum of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. He noted that over the past three months, output has risen just 0.1 percent, while on a year-on-year basis, the rate of gain in industrial production has slowed, to 4.2 percent last month from 4.9 percent in January.

"We're starting to see somewhat slower growth in demand for industrial orders," Mr. Greenbaum said. Slower economic growth would help reduce upward pressure on inflation, a goal the Fed has been seeking to achieve through tighter credit. The two reports come one day ahead of the meeting of the Fed's policy arm, the Federal Open Market Committee. Analysts are split over whether the Fed may ease its grip on credit.

William Sullivan of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., while saying that Monday's data do not suggest new inflation pressures, noted that the information reflects manufacturing strength last month.

"It does raise the question that perhaps February and March were just a temporary lull in terms of manufacturing activity," said Mr. Sullivan. "Perhaps we're seeing a strengthening in manufacturing as the second quarter gets underway."

The Fed said that total industrial production in April stood at 141.1 percent of its 1977 average, compared with 140.5 percent in March. Auto assemblies rose last month to an annual rate of 7.4 million units from 7.1 million in March, the central bank said, adding that this was mainly behind a gain in production of consumer durables.

Output of consumer durable goods — items expected to last three years or more — rose 0.9 percent in April, following a 1.8 percent decline in March and a 0.1 percent increase in February. Compared with April 1988, last month's increase was 3.7 percent.

Dollar Soars, Brushing Off Intervention

NEW YORK — The dollar shot up Monday to peak briefly at its highest level in two-and-a-half years against the Deutsche mark, as central banks toiled vainly to halt the U.S. currency's rally.

Profit-taking erased part of the gain toward the close, but the dollar finished at 1.9385 DM, well above 1.9205 DM at Friday's close. Economists said the latest surge in the currency's value was bound to increase pressure for a rise in interest rates in West Germany and Japan.

The dollar's continuing rally accelerated a flight out of precious metals. The price of gold fell \$2.30, to \$375.60 an ounce, on the New York Commodity Exchange, after recovering from a loss of \$3.20. Platinum futures for July delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed at \$526.30, down from \$538.30 on Friday, after being as low as \$520.

Copper prices, meanwhile, plunged 4.6 cents a pound, to close at \$1.20, on the Comex.

The dollar rose to 137.175 yen at the New York close, from 136.150 on Friday, while it advanced to

See DOLLAR, Page 15

Net Asset Value on May 4, 1989

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U.S.\$0.03 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

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AMEX Most Active			
	Vol.	High	Low
Ammd's	2824	29.75	29.50
Yenko	1449	5.40	5.25
DWIC	1819	18.00	17.75
ENSCO	1491	3.00	2.85
Cornac	1072	1.00	.90
Bachley	1202	1.75	1.65
Hmmr	1382	3.00	2.85
AT T	1128	30.00	29.50
SWT	1822	8.75	8.50
FULL	1476	1.00	.90
ALCO	9495	2.00	1.85
HGM&N	573	2.00	1.90
WGT	627	2.00	1.90
Wdolph	227	11.00	10.75
ParatL	217	30.00	29.50

AMEX Stock Index			
	High	Low	Chg
	350.95	348.17	26.0

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programs tied to stock-index arbitrage. The programs locked in after stock-index futures rose to sharp premiums to the cash indexes about a 9-8 ratio. Volume slowed to 11 million shares, compared with 14.01 million traded Friday.

(UPI, Reuters)

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

Monday's
AMEX
3 p.m.
Via The Associated Press

er of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, Congress will have to pass a concurrent resolution.
China and Hungary are now

granted annual waivers in this way. Romania had received such treatment, but unilaterally renounced it when Washington began imposing

ment, but are not subject to the Jackson-Vanik law.

trade concessions would mean the end of trying to monitor and restrain Western financing of the Soviet economy and would sow seeds of another debt crisis, similar to that involving Latin American countries.

12 Month				Sis		
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld PE	100% High	Low Limit

		A				B			
51a	2/3 ABM G	-	-	-	75	2%	2%	2%	
6	3/4 AIFS	-	-	9	68	4 d	3%	3%	
10%	4% AIA S n	10a	1.0	-	4	9%	9%	9%	
15%	100% AL Lab	12	.8	17	81a	15%	15%	15%	
50a	2% AMC S	-	-	-	73	5%	5%	5%	
30a	11% AM Im wt	-	-	-	2	2%	2%	2%	
15%	7% ATSE	-	-	-	278	11	10%	11	
7%	2 ATI	-	-	47	86	4%	4%	4%	
40a	15% ATT S1	23a	4	-	52%	4%	4%	4%	

14	8	Abloom	-	-	5	121%	13	12%
6	3%	Action	-	12	8	3%	3%	2%
22%	1%	Action	-	168	224%	20%	22%	4
2%	1%	AdmRts	-	7	50	3	2	2
9%	6%	AdRsdEI	-	84	40	8%	8	8%
7%	4%	AdRsdI	-	-	278	7	6%	6%
7	5%	AdRsdI	-	-	12	6%	6%	6%
13%	8%	AdRsdI	-	9	23	15%	15%	15%
2%	5%	AfRoso	2.40	25.9	22	9%	9%	9%
2%	1%	Albore	-	-	13	1%	1%	1%
7%	6%	AlRn	-	-	2	6%	6%	6%
2%	2%	AlRn	-	19	2	6%	6%	6%
2%	3%	Allstar	1.80	20.5	310	5%	5%	5%

May 12, 1980

23	15%	Amidhi s	.10	5	10	2024	20%	19%	20%	-
19	15%	AEstP7 n	52e	34	-	10	14	14	14	-

[illegible][illegible]

Cray Plans to Split Into 2 Companies

Pan Am Says \$400 Million Is Lined Up for Its NWA Bid

Pan Am said then that it had arranged an alliance with Prudential-Bache and Airlie.

The closure of Control Data's ETA Systems Inc. subsidiary left

Analysts said the revision was a result of a shift in orders to low-end products.

Peabody Move Clearly Benefits Newmont

25.6 percent to £447 million (\$794 million). These reserves quality income s

produce a "high-cream, which is less

Hanson Eschews Acquisition, Raises Profit

25.6 percent to £447 million (\$794 million).

These reserves produce a "high-quality income stream, which is less

were at historically high multiples, Sir Gordon said.

Profit Advance Is Above 34% At News Corp.

K mart Earnings Fall 22% As Weather Dampens Sales

Bayerische Landesbank off to a promising start after another good year in 1988.

Issued bonds outstanding rise to DM 52 billion

Substantial contributions
to performance from London,
New York, Singapore, and
Luxembourg

Own bonds rated
AAA and Aaa

Representative office
opened in Tokyo

**Representative office
opening in Paris
planned for 1989**



Consolidated balance sheet total grows 8% to nearly DM 142 billion

Equity capital
DM 3 billion

**Lending volume up 6.5%
to DM 84 billion**

Bayerische Landesbank

Head Office: Briennert Strasse 20, D-8000 München 2, West Germany, Tel.: (89) 2171-01, Telefax: (89) 2171-3579. Branches: London, Tel.: 726-6022; New York, Tel.: 310-9800; Singapore, Tel.: 222 6925. Subsidiary: Bayerische Industriehank International S.A., Luxembourg, Tel.: 27 59 11. Representative Offices: Tokyo, Tel.: 287-0135; Toronto, Tel.: 862-8840; Vienna, Tel.: 535 3141; Johannesburg, Tel.: 838 7168.

<p style="text-align: center;">  UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES Branches : Bahrain, Osaka, Seoul, Singapore, Tokyo Affiliated Bank : UBAF (Hong Kong) Limited Representative Offices : Beirut, Cairo Main items of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1987 and 1988 (FF/000) </p>			
ASSETS			
Cash and due from Banks	2,978,291	2,209,697	
Loans and Advances to Banks and Customers	42,597,038	41,491,256	
Securities and Investments	2,224,404	2,011,693	
Fixed Assets	133,242	134,730	
Other Assets	2,572,247	2,338,010	
Total Assets	50,505,222	48,185,386	
LIABILITIES			
Demand and Time Deposits	45,309,824	42,637,846	
Security Issues and Floating Rate Notes	1,122,824	1,934,064	
Other Liabilities	2,160,796	1,842,053	
Subordinated Loans	606,900	534,000	
Reserves	306,782	270,952	
Profits of the Year	74,056	41,401	
Capital	925,000	925,000	
Total Liabilities	50,505,222	48,185,386	
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
	12,578,215	11,499,306	
TOTAL FOOTINGS	63,083,437	59,684,692	
<p style="text-align: center;">  ALUBAF BANKING GROUP Bahrain ALUBAF Arab International Bank E.C. Hong Kong UBAF (Hong Kong) Limited London UBAF Bank Limited Luxembourg/Frankfurt UBAF Arab German Bank S.A. New York UBAF Arab American Bank Paris Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F. Zurich UBAF Arab Italian Bank S.p.A. Tunis ALUBAF International Bank - Tunis. </p>			

PAREUROPE GROWTH SICAV

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable
10A, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B 25755

Avis aux Actionnaires

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de PAREUROPE GROWTH SICAV, Société d'investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le Mercredi 24 mai 1989 à 11 heures

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1988.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1988.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1988.
4. Arrêter la répartition bénéficiaire de la Société.
5. Donner quibus aux Administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1989.
6. Renouveler le mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
7. Divers.

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de l'Assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration au vu du vote.

Les procurations doivent parvenir au siège social au moins 24 heures avant la réunion.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 8 mai 1989.

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Pour le Conseil d'Administration
J. Pierson,
Secrétaire Général

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Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de OBLI-DM, Société d'investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le Jeudi 25 mai 1989 à 11 heures

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1988.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1988.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1988.
4. Arrêter la répartition bénéficiaire de la Société.
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6. Renouveler le mandat des Administrateurs et du Commissaire pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
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Pour le Conseil d'Administration
J. Pierson,
Secrétaire Général

Auto Exports Likely to Affect Japan's Surplus

Reserve

TOKYO — Auto exports will have a decided impact on Japan's trade figures for April, to be announced on Tuesday, although the surplus is expected to narrow slightly, according to many economists here.

Car shipments typically account for about 15 percent of total Japanese exports and could sway the figures for April in either direction, they said. However, economists' average forecast for April's trade surplus was \$6.6 billion, down about 2.5 percent from \$6.77 billion a year earlier.

In March, Japan's trade surplus fell to \$6.74 billion from \$7.46 billion a year earlier, snapping a series of six straight monthly increases in the surplus.

Richard Jerram, an economist at Kleinwort Benson International Ltd., said a decline is likely in April because Japanese automakers reined in their shipments that month due to inventories that accumulated in the United States.

The buildup has spurred the automakers to offer big discounts and other incentives to American consumers to help revive sluggish sales, he said.

But Hidehiro Iwaki, an economist at Nomura Research Institute Ltd., who projected a wider trade surplus in April, said he believed Japanese car exports were on the rise.

"Last year's car exports to the U.S. were

lower than normal," Mr. Iwaki said. "Growth for car shipments will rebound in reaction."

"This year, Japanese automakers have been exporting quite a large number of cars," he added.

In March, car exports jumped 18.1 percent from a year earlier, after a strong 11.1 percent gain in February. That compares with an overall 8.4 percent rise in 1988 from the previous year.

Much of the growth early this year came from Japanese carmakers trying to fill their unused quota under Japan's voluntary restraints on exports to the United States, economists said.

The restraints on car shipments were for the fiscal year that ended on March 31. In 1988, car shipments accounted for nearly 15 percent of overall Japanese exports. Exports of all types of vehicles were about 18 percent. That makes cars the most important single commodity for Japan's trade, economists said.

On the import side, economists said Japan's intake of foreign goods has been basically keeping its strong growth and may even accelerate slightly in April from higher petroleum prices and the weaker yen, which raises the cost of dollar-based goods, including crude oil.

But overall exports are also growing, helped by spirited demand from overseas,

which allows Japanese exporters to boost prices and push up the value of Japan's exports, said Matthew Berlow, an analyst at CL Alexander Laing & Cruickshank Securities, Japan.

A 10-day blockade by dockworkers at Japan's major container yards may also have bolstered exports and hampered imports.

"That is because procedures are more complex for imports," Mr. Iwaki said. "Export procedures are not so time-consuming."

The dollar's recent rise against the yen, which has a tendency to spur imports to place quick orders so they can buy foreign goods more cheaply, will not have affected imports much in April, as most of the currency movements came in May, economists said.

Although the dollar has now climbed to 137 yen, it remained around 132 yen throughout April. Japan has already reported its trade figures for the first 20 days of April. They showed a surplus of \$3.07 billion against \$3.26 billion a year earlier. Exports edged up only 0.1 percent from a year earlier, while imports rose 1.9 percent.

Although the interim figures may give some indication of the monthly trend, economists warn against putting too much significance in those figures, since a dramatic change in trade activity can often come at the end of the month.

PHONES: Technical Oddity Speaks Volumes on Japan's Trade Politics

(Continued from page 1)

lished by the giant Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.

Japan wanted the entire country to operate on a single standard: NTT's. But Motorola maintained that the NTT standard was intended to exclude foreign competition.

So in 1987, after long negotiations, Japan reached an agreement with the United States that allowed two standards to coexist in Japan.

Only one of NTT's new competitors chose Motorola's standard. It was Daini Denden, a telecommunications company created to com-

pete with NTT and supported by several innovative concerns like Kyocera Corp., the leading maker of ceramic and electronic components. But while Daini Denden's backers regularly win awards for innovation, they lack political muscle.

The more powerful entry, which chose to compete with NTT using NTT's standards, is Teley Japan Corp., which is supported by Toyota Motor Corp., NEC Corp. and a government-controlled highway company.

Early on, the postal ministry decided that the available space on

the radio bandwidths for cellular phones allowed for only two competitors in each market, and one of them would be NTT.

After a lot of back-and-forth maneuvering, Teley Japan ended up competing with NTT in a relatively small but densely populated area encompassing the Tokyo-Nagoya corridor, while Daini Denden had much of the rest of the country, including Osaka, Kyoto and several other large cities.

"Obviously, we are in something of a handicapped situation," said Tadashi Kagawa, senior managing director of Daini Denden, which is

buying most of its equipment from Motorola. (Curiously, Motorola also supplies some car telephones to NTT, built to NTT's standards. But the prices of these phones, which NTT leases to customers, are quite high.)

"We can make this into a good business, but our territory is big and in a lot of cities the demand is small," Mr. Kagawa said. Daini Denden's service in Osaka begins in July, to be followed by other cities, such as Hiroshima, Sapporo and Sendai.

The result of the geographical split is that all of Teley Japan's areas, including Tokyo, operate only on the NTT standard. But those regions served by NTT and Daini Denden have two systems.

AS A RESULT, a car-phone user living in Tokyo can roam anywhere in the country and make calls, but a user of Daini Denden's service must get a special converter and a special telephone number — at considerable expense — to use the phone when cruising through Tokyo, Yokohama or other areas.

Initially, Motorola made no public complaints. Then the postal ministry allocated some bandwidths to a new service called "convenience radio telephone," a lower-quality service promoted by some well-connected Japanese concerns that is scheduled to start soon in Tokyo.

"When Motorola saw this, they said, 'If Japan can create frequencies for those guys, they can create frequencies for us,'" said an official at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

Suddenly, telecommunications was back on the negotiating list, in part because Motorola is a master Washington lobbyist, known for its skills at hiring former trade officials who know which buttons to push.

At the postal ministry, officials declined to speak for attribution about the dispute, but they contended that Motorola's position is unreasonable. The new telephone service, which works on a different principle from cellular service, using a bandwidth that would not be usable for cellular telephones, they said.

THE RADIO bandwidth Motorola demands simply does not exist," said an official, who contended that access to Tokyo is "a new demand" raised after the geographical division of Japan was settled two years ago.

In any case, he said, the technical barriers will go away in two or three years when the current generation of car telephones begins to be replaced by digital systems. "Then Motorola will be able to enter any market," he said.

But Motorola suspects a delaying game. "Through a creative restructuring of the current spectrum assignment," said Susumu Cho, executive vice president of Nippon Motorola Ltd., the company's Japanese subsidiary, "we believe that the postal ministry can come up with a sufficient amount of spectrum" to allow the company to compete in Tokyo.

People in other parts of the Japanese bureaucracy think the same way. Hiroshi Mitsuoka, head of the trade ministry, has been in open dispute with his counterparts at the postal ministry, which has primary authority over the matter.

"It is ridiculous to strain Japanese-American relations over this kind of nonsense," one of Mitsuoka's aides said last week.

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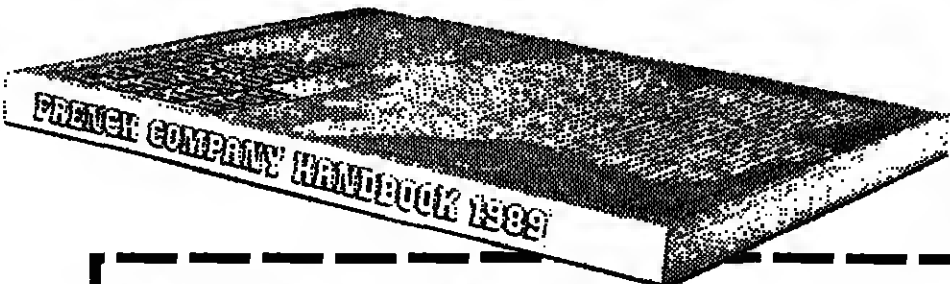
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FIDELITY BALANCED PORTFOLIO

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable
5, Boulevard de la Foire
R.C. Luxembourg B 25918.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY BALANCED PORTFOLIO, a société d'investissement à capital variable registered under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 5, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11 a.m. on May 25, 1989, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1989;
4. Ratification of the co-optation of Jean Hamillien as a Director of the Fund in replacement of Compagnie Fiduciaire;
5. Election of seven (7) Directors, specifically the re-election of the following seven (7) present Directors: Messrs. Edward C. Johnson Sr., William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamillien, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton and H.F. van den Horst;
6. Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg;
7. Declaration of dividends on the Fund's Class A and Class B shares in respect of the Fiscal Year ended January 31, 1989;
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present. With respect to item 7, each class will vote separately its approval of the dividend to be paid on shares of that class; the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of that class present or represented at the meeting will be required in addition to the affirmative vote of a majority of the vote of the combined classes present or represented at the meeting to approve the dividend.

Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of either or both Class A and Class B shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares of both classes, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Dated: April 25, 1989.

IFINT

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B-6734

Messrs. Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 7, 1989 at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal the

Annual Shareholders' General Meeting

- with the following agenda:
1. Directors' Report.
 2. Statutory Auditor's Report.
 3. Approval of the Financial Statements for the Year ended December 31, 1988.
 4. Appropriation of 1988 net income.
 5. Discharge of Directors and Statutory Auditor.
 6. Directors' and Statutory Auditor's fees for the year ended December 31, 1988.
 7. Determination of the number of Directors and election of Directors.
 8. Election of Statutory Auditor.
 9. Authorization of the Board of Directors to repurchase the Company's shares.

In order to be able to attend the meeting, Holders of bearer shares will have to deposit their bearer shares five clear days before the date of the meeting, at the Registered Office of the company or with one of the following banks:

- In Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- In Italy: all the leading banks;
- In Switzerland: Crédit Suisse;
- In France: Lazard Frères & Cie;
- In the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- In Great Britain: S.G. Warburg and Co., Lazard Brothers and Co.;
- In the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- In Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

Holders of registered shares will have to inform the Company within the same time lapse of their intention to attend the meeting.

The shareholders are requested to comply with article 20 of the articles of incorporation.

Shareholders may, on and after May 12, 1989, inspect at the registered Office of the company the annual report and the text of the proposed resolutions.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Crédit Lyonnais Purchases 30% Of Italian Bank

Agence France-Press

MILAN — Crédit Lyonnais, the French state-owned bank, has purchased a 29.68 percent interest in Credito Bergamasco, the Italian bank said Monday.

Crédit Lyonnais paid 340 billion lire (\$243.3 million) for its stake, or 52,000 lire a share, a 33.0 percent premium on Credito Bergamasco's most recent market price of 39,100 lire. The purchase price values all of Credito Bergamasco's capital at 1.1 trillion lire.

The acquisition makes Crédit Lyonnais the single biggest stockholder in the Italian bank.

The French bank is buying most of its stake from an investor, Ernesto Preatoni, and from the Bergamo branch of the Vatican administration, the Curia.

Bergamasco, which does business in northern Italy, has 75 branches and controls Banco San Marco's 15 branches in Venice.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Intervention Has Little Effect on Currency

(Continued from first finance page)

1.7375 Swiss francs from 1.7170 and to 6.5495 French francs from 6.4905. The British pound weakened to \$1.6410 from \$1.6615.

The dollar soared in thin European trading — markets, with the exception of Britain and Italy, were closed for a holiday — but finished slightly below its high. At one point in London trading, the currency touched 1.9481 DM, its best level in two-and-one-half years, despite intervention by the Bank of Japan.

As expected, the Federal Reserve System intervened when U.S. markets opened. The Bank of Canada joined in, but the combined action seemed merely to brake the dollar's rise, dealers said.

The pound closed at \$1.6405 in London, sharply below Friday's \$1.6643, while the dollar rose to 137.25 yen from 135.62 and to 1.7395 Swiss francs from 1.7090. The U.S. currency also surged to 6.5645 French francs from 6.4875.

The dollar was supported by news from Washington that U.S. industrial production was 0.4 percent higher in April, while capacity utilization was at a broadly expected 83.9 percent.

Economists were hotly debating whether the dollar could reach 2 DM, pushed ahead by investors

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Mon	Fri
Deutsche mark	1.9481	1.9440
Swiss franc	1.7395	1.7090
French franc	6.5645	6.4875

Source: Reuters

who are increasingly confident about the management of the U.S. economy.

"I don't see an awful lot to hurt the dollar in the short term," said Steve Kelleher, corporate adviser at Chemical Bank in London.

"The dollar has real momentum," said Doug Madden at Bank of America, "but we'll need another round of corporate buying before we move higher."

The dollar had already pulled back from its session high of 1.9481 DM when dealers reported the Fed and Bank of Canada intervening.

They said the Fed sold dollars for both marks and yen, around 1.9410 DM and 137.10 yen, while the Canadian central bank sold dollars for yen at about 137 yen.

The intervention appeared modest and barely weighed on the U.S. currency, dealers said.

Commenting on the dollar's rise, economists said central bankers from the Group of Seven industrialized nations now face their big-

gest challenge since they embarked in February 1987 on a policy of keeping the dollar within secret trading ranges against other major currencies.

"The G-7 is in a predicament," said Mark Cliffe, chief economist at Nomura Research Institute in London. "Their credibility is now on the line."

The dollar is now trading well above a presumed 1.90 DM top of the 1987 Louvre Accord range set by the seven countries: the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy.

Economists say central bankers in West Germany and Japan have little alternative but to raise interest rates after losing a battle on Friday to push down the dollar by repeated bouts of intervention totaling \$2 to \$3 billion.

"The interest-rate option is the one being talked about most widely," said Nigel Rendell, international economist at the brokerage James Capel & Co. in London. "Intervening when the dollar is rising so strongly is like pouring money down the drain."

Left unchecked, the dollar surge threatens to undermine anti-inflation policies in Europe and Japan by increasing import prices and to aggravate efforts to redress global trade imbalances.

Australia Unit Under Pressure Despite Bounce

Reuters

SYDNEY — The Australian dollar overcame a sharp drop to close nearly unchanged at 77.64 U.S. cents Monday, but analysts said its recent decline was likely to persist.

The currency, which traded as low as 77.35 cents during the day, has fallen about 2 U.S. cents in the last few sessions. It recovered Monday after intervention by the central bank, but dealers said that aside from occasional short-covering rallies, the downward trend was still in place.

"The Reserve Bank is not buying to try and change the direction of the Australian dollar, but to help it go down in an orderly fashion," said Andrew Perry, a dealer at Boston Australia Ltd.

Natnall Australia Bank Ltd. said the Australian dollar could come under increasing pressure.

A bank report said the Australian dollar could fall to around 73 cents by mid-1990.

EAST: The Other Germany Is Losing the Luster of Past Economic Growth

(Continued from first finance page)

Berlin said, "They are caught by several dilemmas. One is the rising expectations in an era when Gorbachev's moves promise exciting developments. The populace here is seizing on the day-to-day economic frustrations they face and getting unhappy. The mood is worse than ever."

Gernot Schneider, an economist at the University of Cologne who was expelled from East Germany in 1964, traces the frustration in what East Germans across their heavily guarded border. West Germany has Europe's most powerful economy, with a stronger currency, a reputation for quality craftsmanship and a unionized work force that enjoys the highest pay and fewest average work hours in Europe.

"East Germans compare themselves to West Germans, not Poles, Hungarians or other Eastern European nationalities," Mr. Schneider said. "Through West German media and cross-border family ties, they know exactly what life in the West is like."

While East Germany may be "Communism that works," it is hardly a workers' paradise. The average industrial worker puts in 300 hours more a year than his West German counterpart. Waiting time for an automobile averages 13 years, shortages remain in most areas of the economy and many consumer products are of poor quality or unavailable.

Compared with the Soviet Union or Hungary, East Germany has a really high standard of living," Dieter Conrad, head of the East German and Communist section at the German Institute for Economic Research in West Berlin, said. Their private consumption is about half the level of West Germany's.

A number of economists said the desire for more consumer products is not likely to be satisfied soon, as the East German economy increasingly focuses on meeting export demand.

"The question is whether a centrally planned economy can meet such demands," said Manfred Metzner, an economist with the German Institute for Economic Research in West Berlin. "The economy performed fairly well in the first half of the 1980s, raising exports while conserving raw materials. But in the second half, where the demand has shifted in higher-quality technological products, there have been problems. It just hasn't worked."

Changes in other East European countries are a primary source of the demands being put on East Germany. By pursuing more market-oriented policies, the Soviet Union, which takes 40 percent of East German exports, has become a far more demanding customer. Since 1986,

the Soviet Union's rate of rejection on deliveries of East German goods has soared because of quality-control problems, economists said.

"That is a direct result of perestroika," a West German expert on East Germany said. "It has radically altered their export business."

In addition to quality problems, the export business has been hurt by heightened competition, most notably from the economic emergence of Asian nations. East Germany also fears that the European Community's plans for

'East Germany's share of the Western market is declining. Some of their exports were competitive in the 1960s and 1970s. They are not now.'

Wolfgang Stinglwagner, a West German economist.

a single, borderless market after 1992 will hurt its trade with EC nations, particularly West Germany.

Trade with West Germany, bolstered by favorable duty and tariff terms, makes up 50 to 60 percent of East Germany's total trade with Western countries, including Japan, said the Western diplomat in East Berlin. This trade represents a vital source of hard currency, bringing in about one billion Deutsche marks (\$521.5 million) a year, he said.

"East Germany's share of the Western market is steadily declining," said Wolfgang Stinglwagner, an economist from the West German government's Institute for German-German Relations in Bonn. "Some of their export goods, consumer and also capital goods, such as machinery and machine tools, were quite competitive in the 1960s and 1970s. They are not now."

Last year, East Germany's trade surplus was 3.9 billion Reichsmarks, down from 4.5 billion in 1987 despite an export-all-costs policy begun in the early 1980s to reduce the foreign debt burden, currently about 9.5 billion Reichsmarks. In 1982, the debt was 11.67 billion Reichsmarks.

The export decline also stems from problems with the nation's industrial structure and the inefficiencies of central planning, Mrs. Cornelissen said. "Their productive capacity is old and in very miserable shape. And there is scarcity of everything."

East Germany's economy is also burdened by huge state subsidies, economists said.

The subsidies take more than one-fifth of the produced national income, or 50 billion to 60 billion Reichsmarks. The bulk of those subsidies goes to keeping prices for housing, as well as many basic goods and commodities, at extremely low levels.

The government defends its subsidy policy, calling it the "unity of economic and social policies," and contends that the distortion of product prices is a minor inconvenience.

But Mr. Metzner contended, "The government has bought the cooperation of the people. A price reform is needed and the money put into consumer-price subsidies is badly needed to revitalize the aging industrial sector. But tampering with prices is just an explosive. It will be the last thing they try."

In reacting to the economy's sub-par performance, East Germany's leaders have confirmed their efforts to fine-tune. This was fairly successful in 1979-80, when state-owned industries were divided into semiautonomous units called *Kombinats*, or combines, to rationalize production, reduce costs and improve supply. The nation's industry is now divided into 127 centrally directed and 94 regionally directed combines.

While some of the combines have prospered, like the famous VEB Car Zeiss optical concern in Jena, many others have not lived up to government expectations.

Since then, the government has pushed programs that were intended to reward productivity, punish inefficiency and improve the flow of information to the central planners. But the results have been disappointing.

There has been some progress, thanks largely to the technical skills that made East Germany the Communist world's high-technology leader and made its capital goods known for quality workmanship.

Still, automation and robotics are needed to offset the declining number of workers. In microelectronics, East Germany is six to 10 years behind the West, and the gap is not narrowing fast, Mr. Metzner said.

Yet market-oriented policies remain taboo. Professor Helmut Opatz, a leading East German academic, wrote recently in the Communist Party daily, *Neues Deutschland*, "Borrowing temporarily from capitalism's driving forces, from the principle of competition, from its social uncertainty, effectively means evading the real task at hand and accepting contradictions and retrograde social steps. This cannot be our course."

Monday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value.
It is updated twice a year.
Via The Associated Press

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, May 15

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SPORTS

Calgary Holds On in Opener After Rookie Breaks 2-2 Tie

By Robert Fachel

Washington Post Service

CALGARY, Alberta — Rookie Theoren Fleury broke a 2-2 tie in the second period and the Calgary Flames defended the lead over the last 28 minutes Sunday night to earn a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the opener of the best-of-seven Stanley Cup finals.

The Flames did an outstanding job of forechecking down the stretch, but it took goalie Mike Vernon's superb glove save on Petr Svoboda with 2:12 left to protect the narrow margin.

Fleury, only 5-foot-6 (1.67 meters) and 155 pounds (70.3 kilograms), netted the winner from the left wing circle on a shot that found daylight between the pads of goalie Patrick Roy.

"I managed to burst through the defense, and the defense stood up to Jamie (Macoun)." Fleury said. "He managed to feather a pass to me and I buried my head and shot it. I was awfully happy when I looked up and it was in. To score a goal in any Stanley Cup game is a great thrill, but this was the best."

Calgary's Al MacInnis, beaten badly by Stephane Richer on the first goal of the game, bounced back to score twice himself, extending his point streak to 12 games. The Canadiens came out hard.

When Calgary's Jim Peplinski hooked down Shayne Corson after just 49 seconds, Montreal's power play took advantage for an early 1-0 lead. Richer came down the left wing, made an outside move on MacInnis and hit the far corner at 2:43.

"I felt I owed the team one after that," MacInnis said. "But we're

STANLEY CUP: GAME 1

not going to panic one goal down. We're very confident when we're behind one goal that we can tie it up. One goal for us is not a big threat."

MacInnis paid his debt at 6:51, with Montreal's Larry Robinson in the box for hooking. MacInnis unloaded from just inside the blue line and the puck sailed past Roy's stick as Calgary's Joel Otto distracted the goalie.

It was the first power-play goal yielded by the Canadiens in nine games, since Game 3 of the Adams Division finals against Boston. Including Sunday's game, Montreal has killed 55 of 58 playoff shortages.

After Roy made an excellent save on Tim Hunter's goal-mouth deflection of a Brian MacLellan pass, MacInnis put the Flames into the lead.

Montreal's Chris Chelios carried the puck deep into the Calgary zone and was caught when Bob Gainey mishandled his centering pass. That left Craig Ludwig to defend a three-on-one, and Ludwig was on his stomach when MacInnis lined the puck under the crossbar at 8:33.

The Canadiens tied it at 10:02 on a weird goal that was credited to Robinson, his first of the playoffs. Robinson slipped behind defenseman Ric Nattress, took Bobby Smith's pass and skated toward the left wing corner. He tried to center the puck to Mats Naslund at the far post and Macoun, racing back to break up the play, inadvertently knocked the puck into his own net.

Vernon made some excellent glove saves in his total of 29. With Montreal holding a four-on-three advantage early in the second period, the goalie picked off a drive by Chris Chelios, while Walter was waving his stick in Vernon's face.

Vernon pulled down a tough one by Ludwig late in the second period, after Fleury broke the tie. Midway through the third period, he went down to foil a breakaway by Richer. After the game-saving grab on Svoboda, Vernon stopped a last-ditch effort by Corson with 21 seconds left.



DELGADO WINS TOUR OF SPAIN — Pedro Delgado, seen above racing in a time-trial over the weekend, won the race's overall championship Monday for the second time, finishing 35 seconds ahead of Fabio Parra of Colombia. Delgado earned \$17,400 in prize money. (See Scoreboard)

Mears Breaks Mark In Indy-500 Trials

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Rick Mears, rising to the challenge from teammate Al Unser, has smashed Indianapolis 500 qualifying records and won the pole position for a record fifth time.

Mears, a three-time Indy winner, posted a four-lap average of 223.885 miles per hour (about 358 kilometers per hour) on Sunday. He earned \$160,000 in cash and prizes. (See Scoreboard)

Unser, a four-time Indy winner, opened the rain-delayed first day of qualifications for the May 28 race by turning four consecutive record laps for an average of 223.471 mph, at that point the fastest qualification in Indy-car history.

Mears' first lap of 223.187 was only the fourth fastest of the day, but his next three trips around the 2.5-mile oval were all faster than Unser.

Mears broke a tie with A.J. Foyt and the late Rex Mays for the most Indy pole starts.

Mears, 37, the defending champion, said, "We're very happy with it."

"We wanted to get that 225, but it could have been a lot worse."

Mears had run a 226.231, the fastest unofficial lap in Indy history, in Friday's practice.

Mears will start from the front row for the ninth time in his 12-year Indy career, tying the record set by Bobby Unser. Mears previously won poles in 1979, 1982, 1986 and 1988.

Michael Andretti appeared to be among the fastest qualifiers, turning a 220.940 in a new Lola-Chevrolet. But his attempt was disallowed by U.S. Auto Club inspectors because his car was 4.5 pounds (2 kilograms) below the 1,550-pound minimum allowable weight.

He was allowed to qualify the car after the pole position was determined.

Foyt, the only other four-time Indy winner, qualified for a record 32d consecutive start at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

60 Fans Arrested

Sixty racing fans were arrested at the speedway during qualifications, 25 of them after a fight in the grandstands, officials said.

SIDELINES

English May Go To South Africa

LONDON (AP) — English players will be allowed to participate in South African rugby ceremonial celebrations in August but will be discouraged from going, rugby officials said Monday.

The decision, which follows similar moves in the past two weeks in Scotland and Wales, was denounced as "very irresponsible" by a leading anti-apartheid body.

"This has magnified the problem," said Sam Ramsamy of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. "We will have to consider protest action. We have to ensure that Britain loses influence in international sport."

Dudley Wood, secretary of the English Rugby Union, said any invitations received for the South African tour would be passed on to the players. Last summer, the rugby union refused to pass on invitations for English players to participate in a match in South Africa.

For the Record

Stanford defeated UCLA, 5-0, on Sunday in Gainesville, Florida, to capture its fourth consecutive National Collegiate Athletic Association tennis championship. Stanford won 25 of its 26 singles matches during the tournament. (AP)

Sunday Silence, the Kentucky Derby winner, has a blood clot that could jeopardize his start in this Saturday's Preakness, the second leg of horse racing's triple crown, at Pimlico in Maryland, track officials said. (AP)

Vladimir Titov of the Soviet Union upset Xiong Ni of China, the World Cup champion, to win the men's platform finals of an international diving meet in Orlando, Florida, on Sunday. (AP)

UCLA men and Washington University women won the varsity eight championships at the Pacific Coast Rowing Championships at Lake Natoma, California. (AP)

The Yale crew team captured the Jope Cup for overall team performance Sunday at the 44th EARC Eastern Sprints at Lake Quinsigamond, Massachusetts, with Harvard capturing the lightweight and heavyweight competition. (AP)

PSV Eindhoven clinched the Dutch first-division soccer title for the fourth successive year on Monday by beating FC Groningen, 2-1, away. The victory put Eindhoven 3 points clear of second-placed Ajax Amsterdam. (Reuters)

Lendl Wins German Open

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won his 78th grand prize title Monday when he beat Horst Skoff of Austria, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, in the rain-delayed final of the German Open tennis tournament.

Lendl had to struggle in a difficult opening set as Skoff, ranked 31 in the world, used his sharp, hard-hitting baseline play to move Lendl around the court and often catch him out of position.

Skoff, who beat second-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany in Sunday's semifinals, broke Lendl's serve to take a 4-2 lead in the first set, but then a double fault at 40-30 in the next game cost him dearly.

Lendl broke Skoff's serve in the seventh game as he went on a four-game sweep to win the first set.

"At first, I was hitting the ball short, but once I got my length everything began to take shape. Overall I was very pleased," said Lendl, who earned \$135,000 in taking the title.

Lendl faced little resistance after winning the first set. Skoff took home the second place sum of \$67,500.

Berger Wins U.S. Clay

At Isle of Palms, South Carolina, Jay Berger won his first American title Sunday, beating Lawson Duncan, 6-4, 6-3, in the 79th U.S. Clay Court Championships. Berger, ranked 42 in the world, won \$38,000. Duncan, ranked 75, earned \$19,000.

Tway Edges Zoeller in Back-9 Battle

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

DUBLIN, Ohio — Bob Tway came from four shots back with 14 holes to play, shooting birdies on four of the last six holes, to win the 14th Memorial Tournament by two strokes over Fuzzy Zoeller.

It was the first victory by the 30-year-old Oklahoma since he holed a bunker shot at the final hole of the 1986 PGA Championship to defeat Greg Norman.

Tway and Zoeller went at it over the back nine of the Muirfield Village Golf Club course on Sunday, trading the lead back and forth until Tway broke a late deadlock with a magnificent approach to the 17th green that left him just inches from the cup.

Then he hit another approach between two trees to the 18th green and rolled in a 25-foot (7.5 meter) birdie putt to nail down the victory.

Tway had a bit of luck when his drive at the par-4 18th hit one of those two trees. The ball bounced straight back onto the fairway, leaving him a shot between those walnut trees to the green with a choked-up 5-iron.

Tway finished the last round with three-under 69 for

a 72-hole total of 11-under 277. The 37-year-old Zoeller, who led after each of the first three rounds, finished with par 72 for a 279 total.

Speaking of Tway's shot off the tree at 18, which could have bounced anywhere into serious trouble, Zoeller said, "Yes, it was a good break. He had a couple of nice bounces. But golf isn't fair. Golf will give you gray hair and make you drink a lot."

Tway, who gained his fifth PGA Tour victory, won \$160,000 with his victory. (See Scoreboard)

Zoeller started the day a stroke ahead of Tway, but he ran into trouble in a bunker right where he stumbled Sunday: the par-3, 189-yard eighth hole.

Rarick Wins in LPGA

Cindy Rarick curled in a 20-foot birdie putt on the 16th hole Sunday to take control and capture the Chrysler-Plymouth Classic by two strokes for her first LPGA victory in two years. The Associated Press reported from Lincoln, New Jersey.

Rarick, who had a share of the lead in all three rounds, had a final-round 1-under 73 and finished the 54-hole event on the Bann Hollow Country Club at 5-under 214. Laura Davies of England was second.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN a game that opens up as many complex and bewildering possibilities as chess does, there is a natural inducement to head for the simple, sure thing, the pattern that gives you all the winning chances, or at least denies the opponent any. The trouble is that there is nothing simple about such a project.

The most common factor to forget about or minimize is time—the number of tempos it takes to create the structure you want. This is the very same time that the opponent can use either to create a powerful attack or obtain a positional advantage like a protected passed pawn.

This was the joker in the plan of Tony Miles, now registered as an American grandmaster, in his game with Boris Gulko, grandmaster-in-residence of Harvard University. It was contested March 22 in the fourth round of the New York International Open Tournament at the Penta Hotel.

The Old Indian Defense has the same pawn formation as the King's Indian but there is no fianchetto of the black king bishop. It is a solid but also more passive.

Miles delayed the development of his king knight so that, after 6 Nc3 he could introduce his central strategy for the game with 6...Bf3 7 Bf3 Bg5. Since White could not evade the exchange of his good bishop, Black was heading for the sort of position where he would have a good knight versus the white light-squared

bishop, which would be comparatively ineffective.

But after 8 Bg5 Qg5 9 O-O, Miles could not proceed directly with his mobilization by 9...Ng6? because 10 Nb5! forces Black either to leave his king in the center with 10...Kd8 or to fall into a disorganized position after 10...O-O 11 Nc7 Kc8 12 Kf5 Kc8 13 Qc2 Rb4 14 a3 Rb3 15 Rd1 e4 16 Nd4. Thus, a tempo had to be lost with 9 Qd8.

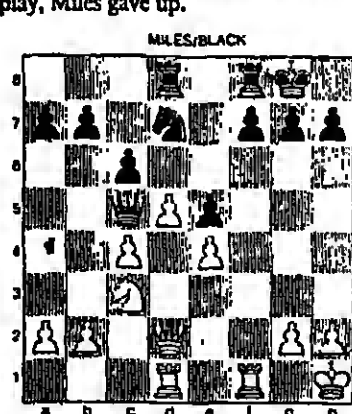
Gulko found an excellent way of taking advantage of that with 10 Bg4 Bg6 11 f4, one point being that 11...e2 Qd4 Nc7 loses to 13 Qc7. After 11...O-O 12 Bc7, Miles could not keep developing with 12...Qd7 because 13 de 14 le Qd1 15 Rd1 Nc6 16 Rd7 Rb4 17 Nd5 Nc7 loses to 18 Nc7 Kf8 19 Rd5.

After 13 Qd2, Miles had the choice of 13...e4 14 Rf4, yielding White attacking chances against the king or 13...e4 14 Qd4, yielding White a strong classical center, or trying to hold fast in the center with 13...e6, which he chose. The trouble with the latter course was that quite soon, after 15...Rad8, Gulko acquired a protected passed d5 pawn with 16 fe 17 d5, and in the long run, this was bound to decide the game.

But it did into come to that because Miles blundered at once with 17...Qc5?, allowing Gulko to set up a decisive pin on the d line with 18 de! After 18...be, Gulko played 19 Rf3 with the terrible threat of 20 Rd3.

It was fruitless to try 23...Kf8 24 Nc5 Kc8 because of 25 Nb7, winning at least the exchange.

Miles was stubbornly continuing until 30 Rcd8 showed him that 30...Rae3 31 Rde6 would force the exchange of rooks. Since that would end all hope of counterplay, Miles gave up.



Position after 17...Qc5

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	d5	18 fe	de
2 c4	Bg5	19 de	Qc5
3 O-O	Nc7	20 Rd3	be
4 e4	Be7	21 Rd7	fe
5 Bc2	Bc8	22 Rd4	Rf7
6 Nc3	Bg6	23 Qc2	Qc5
7 Bf3	Bg5	24 Rd3	Qc5
8 Bg4	Qg5	25 Rd3	Kf8
9 Qd8	Qd8	26 Rd3	Kf8
10 Bg4	Nc7	27 Rd3	Kf8
11 f4	Qd7	28 Rd3	Kf8
12 Bc7	Qd7	29 Rd3	Kf8
13 Qd2	Qd7	30 Rd3	Kf8
14 Rf4	Qd7	31 Rd3	Kf8
15 Rd1	Qd7	32 Rd3	Kf8

BOOKS

SUMMER OF '49

By David Halberstam. Illustrated. 304 pages. \$21.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FOR people in their 50s now, the summer of 1949 was the morning of life, when to be young (and a Yankee fan) was very heaven.

That summer was supposed to belong to the Boston Red Sox, with Casey Stengel, thought to be a clown, newly installed as Yankee manager, and Joe DiMaggio out of the opening-day lineup with bone spurs in his foot.

It was, as a broadcaster observes in this irresistible sports history, "the last moment of innocence in American life."

The book's author, David Halberstam, adds that the pace of living would soon accelerate "from the combination of endless technological breakthroughs and undreamed-of affluence in ordinary homes."

The opening game of the World Series that autumn would be the first baseball game televised to a mass audience, so the character of the game would soon change.

Halberstam's whose best-known previous books include "The Best and the Brightest," about U.S. policy in Vietnam, and "The Reckoning," about the decline of the American automobile industry—writes about the summer of '49 using the Yankee-Red Sox rivalry as the spine of his drama.

If the story can be divided into three acts, they would be these: First, the Yankees' fast getaway on the shoulders of their clutch-hitting right fielder, Old Reliable, Tommy Henrich, climaxing in June with the three-game sweep of the Sox in Fenway Park when DiMaggio came back from his injuries and hit four timely home runs.

Second, the Red Sox recovery led by Joe's brother Dom DiMaggio, the Little Professor, who went on a 34-game hitting streak in July and August, and the pitchers Mel Parnell and Ellis Kinder, who from the beginning of August went 21 and 1.

And third, the final two days of the season, when the Sox came into New York City needing to win just one of two games to clinch the pennant.

Reconstructing the race of '49, Halberstam has gone behind the scenes and talked to every living veteran of the season except Joe DiMaggio, who the author says avoided his every approach.

Whatever the deeper truths this volume may contain, it's the memories of the players that hold us.

There is Ellis Kinder's undying bitterness at Joe McCarthy for taking him out of the final game when he was still going strong and the Yankees were leading by only 2 to 0. And there's Ted Williams, still passionate in his pursuit of perfection, recalling the bloop double that Gerry Coleman hit off Kinder's replacement to ice the game and the pennant for the Yankees: "Oh, God, that cheap hit. It's like yesterday."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



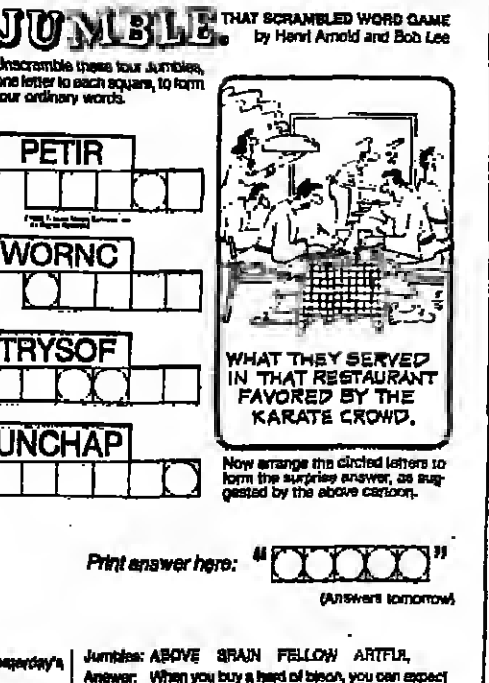
DOONESBURY



BLONDIE



JUMBLE



SPORTS

Pain or No, Jordan's in Full Flight

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan, to the surprise of most, used wheels Sunday when he arrived at Chicago Stadium, and not wings.

VANTAGE POINT

In his red Ferrari, but the license plate was suggestive of the most notable propensity of the occupant: "M-A-I-R-I," and below it the state motto, "First in Flight."

When Wilbur and Orville Wright departed their bike shop in Dayton, Ohio, in 1903 to go fly the first airplane, they chose Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, as the historic site. No way it was just coincidence.

The Wright Brothers must surely have figured that one day years and years later Jordan the Flying Machine would grow up and make his home in North Carolina and have license plates that read, "First in Flight." Historians should look into the matter.

All that, however, is merely prologue. For Sunday there was concern among the faithful of the Chicago Bulls that Jordan might in fact be grounded. It was reported that he had injured a groin muscle in his left thigh in the second period of the game on Saturday against the New York Knicks, even though he went on to score a total of 40 points in the game.

One basket included a typical "M-A-I-R-I" shot in which he flew along the baseline as if he were a kite being blown by a strong wind. The 6-foot-6 (1.98-meter) Jordan moved so gingerly on the court near the game's end — this before the injury had been revealed — that one observer wondered whether he had a pebble in his size 13 shoe.

Rick Pitino, for one, harbored doubts that anything was seriously wrong with Jordan. The Knicks' coach knows a psychological play when he sees it with his own eyes. A guy scores 40 points and he's injured. Impossible. But then, yes, Michael Jordan is impossible.

Now, at about 10:30 A.M. on Sunday, "M-A-I-R-I" in white sweater, black slacks, black loafers and socks, stepped out of the car and was met by a handful of reporters.

"How'd it feel, Michael?" he was asked.

"Feels a lot better," he replied.

"Had treatment for about four or five hours last night on a machine."

"I'm not a doctor and I don't know the technical term, but I call it 'electrostim' — that and I feel it."

"Will you play?"

"I'll play sure," he said, "but I'll play."

In the Bulls' locker room, he went immediately into the trainer's room to continue treatment. The trainer, Mark Pfla, had explained that the treatment was known as "Micro-current electro nerve stimulant," which, in short, is supposed to be very good stuff.

When Jordan, now in shorts, slid onto the table, he made a little "ooh" sound of pain.

Jordan and the trainer, Pfla, were joined by the Bulls' coach, Doug Collins, who looked worried. Then Jerry Krause, the general manager, went in.

He was followed a few minutes later by Jerry Reinsdorf, the team owner, and, shortly, Keith Brown, director of ticket sales.

Pfla persevered, nonetheless. He kneaded Jordan's legs.

The problem now, said Pfla, was that when Jordan stretched his leg, it pulled on his muscle and gave him pain.

"You tired?" someone asked him.

"Never feel tired when you're about to win a series," he said.

When he came onto the court to warm up before the game, he still seemed to move a bit carefully. But in the game, it appeared that he was not hurting, not at all.

Some pro scouts in the stands thought he might not be reaching quite the altitudes he normally did, but that was negligible. In fact, it might even be better for him. For one thing, he doesn't have as far to fall when he descends to earth.

In the first period, he scored 8 points, and had three rebounds, as his team took the lead, 27-22.

"I didn't know what to expect," he said to me about his groin muscle injury, "and so I favored it at the beginning."

"As I continued, I got more confidence. Once I did, it was full speed ahead."

Full speed ahead meant that head-spinning assortment of drive shots and jump shots, of clothesline passes on the fast break for baskets, of steals and rebounds, of him breaking the Knicks' full-court press by dribbling left and right and in and out of holes.

And of course, he spent great bunches of time in the air. Sometimes people say he gets away with taking steps. This is true. However, some of those steps are taken in the air. Rulesmakers have not yet addressed this part of his game.

In the fourth quarter, with the Knicks only 4 points down, Jordan scored 18 of his team's last 25 points.

In the end, he had pumped in 47 points — the high scorer by double of anyone else in the game — pulled down 11 rebounds, had six assists, as the Bulls beat the Knicks, 106-93, for a 3-1 lead in their best-of-seven series.



The Lakers' Magic Johnson eyes a loose ball, but Jerry Reynolds of the SuperSonics holds on, trying to protect a big first-half lead.

It's Boomtime for Baseball Memorabilia, and Players Are Cashing In

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sale of gloves, bats and uniforms used by star players, combined with the ever-popular trading cards and a growing market for autographs, has created a baseball memorabilia business that, according to collectors and industry sources, easily surpasses \$1 billion a year.

Baseball nostalgia has gone far beyond trading cards. Pete Rose's insurance agent said he paid more than \$100,000 for the bat and ball used when Rose broke Ty Cobb's career hit record. One collector bought all 100 uniforms the Atlanta Braves wore in 1987.

And Gaylord Perry changed caps each inning while pitching his 300th career victory in 1982 — and later autographed and sold each cap.

"It's gone from being a small-time hobby to being a big-time business," said Steve Mitnick, a lawyer and collector from New Jersey. "Baseball cards have increased exponentially, and memorabilia, which wasn't too popular 10 years ago, has been discovered. A 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers' baseball, a very popular bat, you could have bought for \$250 two years ago. Now it's \$1,000."

As prices have escalated, past and present stars have discovered a remarkable array of ways to capitalize on the demand for their signatures and belongings:

- Through appearances at trading-card and memorabilia shows to sign autographs, an activity that earns them from \$3,500 to \$15,000 an afternoon. Jose Canseco, the Oakland A's slugger, appears in about 15 shows a year for \$10,000 each.
- By selling their own memorabilia or signatures privately.

Canseco recently sold an autographed uniform for \$2,500.

By autographing special-edition lithographs for a fee. But there are ominous signs that cloud this boom in nostalgia and fantasy — highlighted in recent weeks by the speculation surrounding Rose and whether all the mementos of his career were actually used by him.

Collectors and traders say that more and more fake or misrepresented items are coming into the market, perhaps with the connivance of major league clubs, who asked for anonymity, said he was aware of some ballplayers simply buying the equipment themselves and then reselling it.

"It used to be that little kids collected these things because they enjoyed them," said Alan Rosen, who bills himself as The Million-Dollar Dealer. "Now they collect them because they're an investment."

The nostalgia craze has helped revive the market in such players as Harmon Killebrew and Brooks Robinson, who do about 25 shows a year for about \$2,500 apiece.

Other past stars who are popular on the nostalgia circuit include Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio and Mickey Vernon. They are cashing in on the sale of Rose-related items, but in response to a question last week, Rose confirmed that he wore three uniforms during the game he broke Ty Cobb's legendary career-hit mark of 4,191.

Several weeks ago Rose said in a television interview that he had sold Steve Wolter, his insurance agent, the bat used to break Cobb's mark.

Wolter, meanwhile, has told Barry Halper, a well-known collector from New Jersey, that he was buying the bat and the ball for more than \$100,000.

Halper, who also owns 1 percent of the Yankees and more

Jose Canseco has fast hands. He can sign 500 autographs an hour.



percentage for any autographs he signs beyond that, Canseco is popular not only for his celebrity status but also because he is considered to have the fastest hands on the autograph circuit; he can sign 500 autographs an hour.

Neither Rose nor his agent, Kenner Katz, an attorney in Cincinnati, would comment on the sale of Rose-related items, but in response to a question last week, Rose confirmed that he wore three uniforms during the game he broke Ty Cobb's legendary career-hit mark of 4,191.

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Halper, who also owns 1 percent of the Yankees and more

than a million trading cards, said he has the uniform Rose wore when he knocked his record hit, and keeps it in the basement.

Like Halper, Alan Rosen of Montvale, New Jersey, is a well-known collector who is a flamboyant dealer. His most noted feature is the suitcase he travels with, often stuffed with more than \$100,000 in cash.

He uses it to buy items from ballplayers, collectors and other dealers.

"It's a cash business," he said. "But even though I pay cash, I make a voucher out after each sale. I pay taxes. Last year I took in \$5.2 million. I earned \$689,000."

There is also controversy over one of Rose's three World Series rings. Several news media reports said that Joseph Cambra, a convicted Massachusetts bookmaker, had the ring from the 1975 Series.

When asked whether he had given the ring to Cambra to pay off a gambling debt, Rose replied that Cambra had paid for it himself by calling the company and asking for a duplicate. Rose then displayed the original.

However, John Scarpellino, the vice president of Balfour, which makes all of baseball's special rings, said in an interview that he was late over Rose's contention that someone could simply call Balfour and ask for a ring.

"I'm the policeman for any type of prestige ring," said Scarpellino. "About 1976, Pete called me and said he had lost the '75 ring and wanted to make one up for a friend and I said, 'fine.' I called Bob Howsam, who was the Reds' general manager, and he replied it was OK as long as it wasn't billed to the club. Pete had to write me a letter saying he had lost the ring."

The Cincinnati Reds have not let the problems of Manager Pete Rose affect their performance.

While Rose is preparing for his hearing with the baseball commissioner, A. Bartlett Giamatti, to answer to allegations about gambling,

Reds Defeat Cardinals As Jackson Hits Stride

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	17	17	.500	—
New York	17	18	.486	1
Toronto	15	19	.441	2
Tampa Bay	12	23	.344	5
Detroit	11	23	.324	6

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	24	12	.667	—
California	23	13	.639	1
Seattle	22	14	.611	2
Los Angeles	20	15	.571	3
Minnesota	18	18	.500	4
Chicago	14	22	.389	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	20	14	.588	—
St. Louis	19	16	.543	1
Atlanta	18	17	.512	2
Philadelphia	17	18	.486	3
Pittsburgh	15	19	.441	4
Cincinnati	14	20	.412	5

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	19	17	.526	1
Los Angeles	18	18	.500	2
San Diego	17	19	.473	3
San Francisco	16	20	.441	4
Pittsburgh	14	20	.412	5

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Score	Final	Score
Chicago	300	252	14 6
Baltimore	301	289	14 6
Minnesota	301	289	14 6
St. Louis	301	289	14 6
Atlanta	301	289	14 6
Philadelphia	301	289	14 6
Pittsburgh	301	289	14 6
Cincinnati	301	289	14 6
San Francisco	301	289	14 6
Los Angeles	301	289	14 6
San Diego	301	289	14 6
Pittsburgh	301	289	14 6
Cincinnati	301	289	14 6
San Francisco	301	289	14 6
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